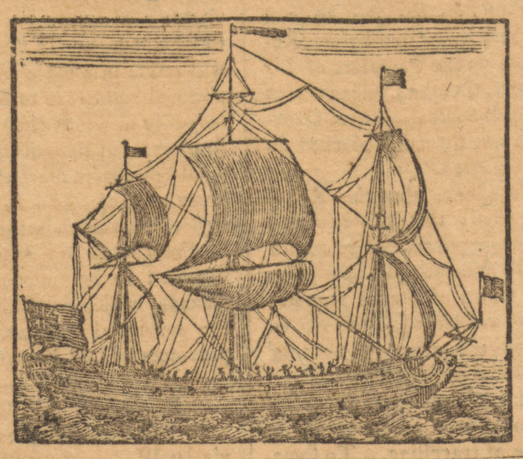
VOL. III. NUMB. 150.

DUNLAP'S

Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1774.

PHOCION's *second* LETTER *to the* K——.

IF my former addreſs, moſt gracious Sovereign, has not too much irritated your Royal mind, to permit your caſting an eye of attention on the writings of a man who is utterly unknown to your Majeſty, I ſhall again preſume to intrude into your preſence, and furniſh you with a few more animadverſions on the laſt amazing American acts.

Whoever attentively peruſes the act for the "impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, &c." in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, paſſed ſince my arrival in England, muſt be aſtoniſhed at the effrontery of the title; every reverential idea in favour of Royalty, muſt revolt from his boſom, and be ſucceeded by the moſt ineffable contempt: That the firſt potentate in Europe ſhould give a ſanction to *falſhood*, and ſuffer his ſervant infamouſly to publiſh it to the world with a *Le Roi le veut*, will long remain as a brazen monument of Royal peccability. Have you, Royal Sire, forgotten the records of ſtruggling liberty, when Engliſhmen obtained that glory of their conſtitution, the trial by Jury, and that Jury their Peers—good men of the vicinage—or did your northern preceptor, cautiouſly extract the inſtructive page, when he taught you the hiſtory of your country—did he teach you to believe the wretched doctrine of the "*right divine*" to reign with deſpotiſm over your ſubjects, and leave you a confirmed infidel to the principles of a juſt and equal diſtribution of happineſs. Will you ſay that your Parliament ſupported your proceedings, and that the conſent of the Britiſh nation will ſufficiently juſtify the ſtep; I grant your Majeſty, if that nation will abandon their liberties to the diſpoſal of a wretched crew, devoted with the blindeſt zeal to aſſiſt in ruining the ſtate, I have no pretenſions to interfere, nor will any American think himſelf bound to hold up a hand of oppoſition: The rights of Engliſhmen, their liberty, their property, their lives, are at their own diſpoſal, and if with the deteſtable meanneſs of ſlaves, they chooſe to proſtrate them at your Majeſty's feet, let the people of America ſay Amen; but when they ſurrender their own, if they ſhould ridiculouſly give and grant to your Majeſty, the diſtribution and diſpoſal of the lives and liberties of your American ſubjects, I am bold to aſſure you, Royal Sire, that you will find in them a determined reſolution to reſiſt.

Is it poſſible you could believe, that the act you compleated by your Royal word, was an act for the "IMPARTIAL *adminiſtration of Juſtice*." When the moſt infamous and abject of your groveling dependants, ſhall have wantonly deprived an honeſt citizen of his life, ſhall it be deemed an "IMPARTIAL *adminiſtration of Juſtice*" to wreſt the deſperate villain from the hands of his countrymen, and remove him three thouſand miles diſtant from every poſſibility of conviction. When a man who has the ſpirit to oppoſe your unwarrantable ſtrides into the fields of power, ſhall become obnoxious to your views, the act you have now paſſed, will authorize any abandoned deſperado to plunge a dagger in his breaſt in the face of thouſands, upon ſome ſhallow pretence of oppoſing your laws: and leſt by the humanity and virtue of an Engliſh Jury, the horrid murtherer ſhould be juſtly condemned, your Governors are authoriſed and empowered to "ſettle and aſſeſs a "*reaſonable* ſum," as you are pleaſed to term it, to be allowed for the expences of perhaps ſome perjured wretch, to evidence on behalf of the aſſaſſin; which *reaſonable* ſum is determinable by your Majeſty or your Governor, and may amount to whatever rate the wretch ſhall demand as the price of his villainy. This is an A—t of P—t, obtained for the abſolute *perverſion of Juſtice*, a thing before unheard of in a Britiſh ſenate.

How much reaſon have your Majeſty's American ſubjects to abhor and deteſt your *Board of Commiſſioners*, when they are told from the Throne with all the ſolemnity of attendant Peers and Commons, that *this Board* is to ſtand paymaſter to every venal call of tyrant oppreſſion. But admitting, Royal Sire, that you have accommodated your ſoul to the enormous principle, of ſacrificing every idea of juſtice, at the ſhrine of your power, and that you can calmly give up the happineſs of four millions of your ſubjects to be the ſport of miniſterial corruption, yet have you no fears, no apprehenſions ariſing in your Royal breaſt, that in this graſp after unlimitted rule, you may fail in the attempt; and that by making one raſh and fatal lunge at the boſom of America, your foot may ſlip, and you may riſe no more.

'Tis the duty of a ſubject to protect and defend his Prince, to ſcreen him from every poſſibility of danger; therefore, with that honeſt loyalty which enflames the breaſt of every American I ſhall boldly whiſper in your Royal ear that the day you touch the perſon of an American felon, and reſcue him from the juſtice of his country, that day robs you of a jewel that is the greateſt ornament of your crown. It is impoſſible that you ſhould expect an unmanly and tame ſubmiſſion to a decree that has trampled down the greateſt priviledge which Engliſhmen boaſt; and depend on it, Royal Sire, if we *are* to be ſlaves, *that* never can happen till *every effort* has been tryed without effect.

I will venture to proceed a little further. Do you not know, great Sir, that the exalted ſtation of a Prince, points to him the propriety of preſerving the dignity of his rank, that the word of royalty ſhould be immutably honeſt and ſincere, and that when Princes commit a breach in their contracts, their ſubjects are releaſed from their allegiance, and that the obligation is mutual: How comes it then, that your Majeſty, regardleſs of every ſenſe of Kingly honor, and plighted faith, ſhould conſent to a *law* for the deſtruction of a *provincial charter*, acknowledged in the very preamble of the bill, to have been "*granted by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, made in the third year of the reign of their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary*," and for what has this puniſhment been inflicted?—Are you not loſt in confuſion for yourſelf and your Parliament, when you are forced to acknowledge, that contrary to every eſtabliſhed principle of the laws of your realm, you have admitted an *exparte evidence*, and from *that* evidence alone have formed your deciſion, whilſt your ſervants refuſed even to hear the criminals at the bar of the houſe? Let a ſubject, Royal Sire, tell you, that neither you nor your obſequious Parliament dared to have treated *one ſingle inhabitant* of the iſland of Britain as you have treated *a whole loyal province*, arraigned, tried, and condemned unrepreſented and unheard; your tools and your ſervants were the only evidences againſt them. When an open and actual rebellion raged in the very heart of the kingdom and your Royal grandfather's ſubjects were taken in the field of battle, did *he* condemn them to the ax and the halter without trying them by the laws of the land—but it ſeems rebellion againſt the crown of Great-Britain is a ſin of a feinter dye than the moſt trivial breach of the civil law in your reign, when committed by an American. Had he laid all Scotland under an arret of his royal diſpleaſure, and confiſcated their eſtates to his private uſe, with equal juſtice might he have ſupported the meaſure: but *your* ſyſtem of government is inſcrutinable, and paſt finding out;—the natural enemies of your royal line are become your chiefeſt favourites, and the neareſt connection of thoſe who would once willingly have torn the Britiſh diadem from your much honoured grandfather's temples are advanced to the firſt ſtations in *your* government.

Was the puniſhment inflicted by this cruel law to have been temporary and local, and your Majeſty no way benefitted by the change, poſſibly the ardor of our reſentment might not have reached to your Royal ear; but when we ſee a large and opulent province bereft of their ancient and much valued priviledges for the raſh and ill judged proceedings of a licentious rabble, unknown and unſought for; when we find your Majeſty ſeizing into your own hands thoſe very powers which are wreſted from your people, to what can we attribute this unrighteous uſurpation but to a ſettled and determined reſolution in your Majeſty to avail yourſelf of every miſtep of your ſubjects to ſtrengthen the chains preparing for America. 'Tis truly amazing to reflect on the late *revolution* of American liberty; a *revolution* which may not long be doomed to ſtand alone, for fate ſeems big with the changes of empire. How far England may be intereſted in the event it may not become me to conjecture, but if the virtue and diſcernment of her rulers are to be her *only* ſupport, her beſt friends may prepare their ſable, and her enemies diſplay their proceſſions of joy: but, diſappoint them, Royal Sire, and convince the world that you are determined to regain that happy pinnacle of glory on which you ſtood at your acceſſion to the throne; a period in which Fortune held you forth as her darling ſon, and bleſſed you with the honeſt love of twelve millions of ſubjects: ſubjects whoſe greateſt joy was the glory of their Monarch, and who reverenced you with more real zeal than perhaps ever fell to the lot of a Britiſh Prince.—Is ſuch love, ſuch eſteem, my gracious Sovereign, unworthy your poſſeſſion, or is your heart grown callous to the tender affections of humanity—you are yet a *young man*, and I will not believe you deſtitute of every honeſt paſſion your ſubjects would wiſh you poſſeſs; return but to the duties of your ſtation, make your ſubjects good your chiefeſt care, and you may ſtill hope to reign over a brave, affectionate, and loyal people.

You know, Royal Sire, that your Parliament have ever implicitly confided in your will and wiſdom, and that whatever you have intimated to them as neceſſary for the welfare of your dominions, they have inſtantly ſtrengthened your hands to enforce. A Prince ſo beloved by the *repreſentatives* of his people, can never be ſaid to rule with a rod of *iron*: O! Happy ſtate, O! *golden* age—why then ſhall your faithful American ſubjects, feel thus heavily the burthen of Royal diſpleaſure. If manly freedom and independency of ſpirit in a nation reflect honour on the Prince that holds the reigns of government, the noble oppoſition which your American ſubjects are now determined to ſupport would endear them to any monarch on earth, who had not imbibed the barbarous deſire of deſpotic ſway. To ſhew then, Royal Sire, that you prefer the reſplendant glory of freedom, to the paultry varniſh of abjection, tell your ſervants in Parliament, that you conceive it to be more for the honour of your Crown, to poſſeſs the love, than the hatred of your American ſubjects, and that it is your Royal will that they inſtantly repeal the three acts reſpecting the Maſſachuſetts Bay. The opinion they have ever entertained of the ſublimity of your judgment, will readily induce them to ſubmit to your demand, and to declare to the world, that they have but one heart, one voice, (I will ſay *one purſe*) with their Sovereign.

Benjamin Davis and *Robert Roberts*,

Have opened a ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to Jacob Barge's, and next door to the ſign of the Bear, where they have to ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh only,

JAMAICA ſpirits, Weſt-India and continent rum, molaſſes, old French brandy, Geneva, and cordials; Madeira, Liſbon and Fyal wines; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, muſtard, pepper, alſpice, ginger, copperas, brimſtone, madder, logwood, indigo, ſtarch, rice, powder and ſhot, lamp oil, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The Hatters buſineſs carried on at the above place as uſual.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary favors, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, I again intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriffs office, for which end I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful remembrance by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend

JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

MARYLAND and NEWCASTLE ragged MONEY exchanged, at a very moderate allowance, by THOMAS HARRIS, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge.

THE SONS OF SCIENCE may be ſupplied with the following capital Works in literature, by the moſt celebrated authors, at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE complete dictionary of arts and ſciences, in which the whole circle of human learning is explained, by Croker and others, with cuts, 3 vols. Lord Bacon's works, 4 vols. Locke's works, 3 vols. Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 vols. Rapin's hiſtory of England, 3 vols. Fenning's new ſyſtem of Geography, 2 vols. Johnſon's great Engliſh Dictionary, 2 vols. Patrick and Lowth's Commentary on the Bible, 5 vols. Tillotſon's works, 3 vols. Clarke's works, 4 vols. Burkit on the New Teſtament; Burnet's hiſtory of the Reformation, 3 vols. Aſtley's large collection of Voyages, 4 vols. Buller's Law of Niſi Prius; Reports of Sir Edward Coke, 7 vols. Parliamentary Debates, 20 vols. Grove's works, 10 vols. Robertſon's Charles V. 3 vols. Blackſtone's Commentaries and Appendix, 5 vols. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The American edition of LELAND's Hiſtory of IRELAND, 4 vols. will be publiſhed on Monday next.

SIGNIOR SODI,

Late principal DANCER at the Opera in Paris and London,

ACQUAINTS the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a public SCHOOL, at his Room in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the back of the Fountain Tavern, where he will teach the following Dances, viz.

The Minuet,	Rigadoon,
The Minuet Dauphin,	New Minuet by four,
Louvre,	New Minuet by eight,
Allemande,	Cotillons,
La Bretagne,	Cotillion ſtep,
La Marie's,	The Hornpipe,
The Paſpie,	Engliſh Country Dances,

And all the Dances that are danced in the ſeveral Courts in Europe.

N. B. Signior SODI will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houſes; and will likewiſe give private attendance, at certain hours, in his own ſchool.—An evening ſchool will be opened, when a ſufficient number of ſcholars ſhall offer.

Signior SODI is to be ſpoken with at Mrs. EASTWICK's, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

DANCING AND FENCING.

Agreeable to an invitation from ſeveral reſpectable families in this city.

MR. PIKE,

Ten years a teacher in Charleſtown, South-Carolina, is arrived, and purpoſes if the weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL *for the tuition of young* LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN, *on or about the 20th of this inſtant.*

HE flatters himſelf that his abilities as a maſter of his profeſſion, may be ſufficiently known, as many very reſpectable gentlemen of the above province are at preſent in this city. LADIES and GENTLEMEN may be waited on at their own houſes if agreeable, to be taught cotillions and other faſhionable dances.

N. B. The uſe of the ſmall ſword taught three mornings in the week, and an evening ſchool as uſual.

CHARLES CIST,

PRESENTS his ſervice to inſtruct young gentlemen in the German and Latin languages, or in either of them, and acquaints the public, that he intends to commence his lectures at the beginning of the month of October next. As it will be neceſſary, with reſpect to the age and proficiency of the ſcholars, to form claſſes and ſix hours, for this purpoſe he requeſts that thoſe who will employ him in this buſineſs, would be pleaſed to give him ſome notice thereof beforehand. He is to be ſpoke with at Mr. HENRY MILLER's, Printer in Race-ſtreet.

CHARLES ALLEN,

UPHOLSTERER,

Lately from LONDON and PARIS, &c.

IS removed to a ſhop of Mr. George Dowig's, at the ſign of the Crown and Jewels, in Front-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the upper corner of Market-ſtreet, where his kind cuſtomers, and the Public in general, may be ſupplied with work of all ſorts in the Upholſtery branch, according to the neweſt taſte and faſhion, and at the moſt reaſonable prices.——He makes all ſorts of field, feſtoon, and canopy bed drapery, window curtains, ſtuff ſofas, ſettees, couches, French elbow, eaſy, corner and backſtool chairs, converſation ſtools, with beds and matraſſes: He puts up all ſorts of paper hangings, and makes Venetian blinds for windows.—As he has had the honour to ſerve ſeveral Gentlemen of the firſt rank in this city with general ſatisfaction, he flatters himſelf to meet with a continuance of the Public's favors.

N. B. Orders will be complied with on the ſhorteſt notice.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday the 10th of October, on the premiſes,

THE following tracts of LAND in Londonderry townſhip, in Cheſter county, viz.

Lot 1. A plantation containing about 190 acres, near one third of which is cleared: There is on it a good log houſe, barn, ſtable, ſpring-houſe, orchard, &c. and about 6 or 7 acres of meadow before the door; now in the tenure of John Picken.

Lot 2. A plantation containing about 110 acres, one half cleared, with much ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of James Pogue.

Lot 3. A plantation containing about 180 acres, one half cleared, with ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of the Widow Corſby.

Lot 4. A plantation containing about 190 acres, one half cleared, with a new log barn, very good orchard, and other improvements like thoſe before deſcribed; in the tenure of Robert Grimes.

Lot 5. Two plantations, about 280 acres, one half cleared, and improvements on each much the ſame as thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of William Chaffin and David Breckenrig.

Lot 6. A plantation containing about 380 acres, near one half cleared, with a good two ſtory log houſe, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and other improvements like thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of James Gibſon.

The above deſcribed tracts of land being one of the moſt healthy ſituations in Pennſylvania, on the great road to Lancaſter, about 16 miles from New-Port, and in a neighbourhood where the produce of grain will always fetch the Philadelphia market price at mills or malt-houſes within a mile of their barn, a ſchool on the tract, and places of worſhip very contiguous; beſides being capable of great improvement, eſpecially in a great deal of fine meadow, which may be made on each place with very little expence, renders it quite needleſs to ſay any thing in their commendation. The whole premiſes may be viewed till the time of ſale, which will begin on the above named day, at one o'clock, at the firſt deſcribed plantation, when they will be peremptorily ſold. Attendance will be given by

CHARLES ALLEN.

N. B. There is no leaſe on any of theſe plantations.—If the weather ſhould be bad on the day appointed, the ſale will be put off till the firſt fair day, or, if more agreeable to the gentlemen attending, will be carried on at the neareſt tavern, called the Croſs Keys or Half-way Houſe, about a mile and a half from the premiſes.—Conſiderable time will be given for payment of moſt part of the money.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

By the ſhip ST. GEORGE, *Captain* INGLIS, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

LEGHORN, June 15.

THE Grand Duke, our Sovereign, arrived at this place on Monday laſt, accompanied by Count Francis Colloredo, and yeſterday afternoon went to view the Ruſſian ſhips of war in our road, which ſaluted his Royal Highneſs with a triple diſcharge of their artillery. His Royal Highneſs continued ſome time on board the Admiral's ſhip, and partook of ſome refreſhments prepared for him. He afterwards returned to his palace, where he held public audience, and to-morrow he is to ſet out for Piſa.

Peterſburgh, June 17. Admiral Knowles, who had entered into the ſervice of Ruſſia, has aſked and obtained his diſmiſſion. This officer is returning to England, but he is to retain the half of his appointment.

Warſaw, June 25. The Pruſſian General Van Loſſow, is ſaid to have ſent a challenge to Prince Anton Sulkouſki, who ſet out yeſterday to accept of it.

Vienna, June 27. This day at noon the Turkiſh envoy had his public audience of the Emperor, with the uſual formalities; on his return to his hotel a ſplendid entertainment, in the Turkiſh taſte, was prepared for him, at the exſience of the Court. On Tueſday next the ſaid envoy is to have an audience of the Empreſs Queen at Schonbrun.

Warſaw, June 29. The long expected courier from the Ruſſian grand army arrived yeſterday at the hotel of General Romanus; and we have the pleaſure to learn that the late reports of the Ruſſians being defeated by the Turks on the other ſide of the Danube, are entirely void of foundation; and that, on the contrary, the Ruſſian troops under the command of the Generals Kamonſky and Szuwarow, have gained ſeveral important victories over the Turks in the courſe of the laſt month. It is true that the Auſtrian General Borke has, by mere accident, fallen into the hands of the enemy with a few Huſſars who attended him; but every thing elſe, ſince the 7th of May, has been greatly to the advantage of the Ruſſians.

It is confidently aſſerted that a great miſunderſtanding has of late taken place between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, occaſioned by ſome pretenſions made by the Elector of Saxony to the republic of Poland, and ſome claims made by Prince Charles of Saxony to the dutchy of Courland, in which he are ſupported by the court of Vienna; and we hear that theſe pretenſions are to be brought before the Dyet by the Auſtrian Miniſter.

The King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral places in Great Poland, and his troops have lately poſſeſſed the cities of Gneſſen and Zain. What is moſt ſurprizing, they make the Poliſh garriſons priſoners of war.

They write from Dantzic, that a Ruſſian fleet of ſix ships of the line and four frigates is ordered into the Baltic, in order to oppoſe any maritime power that ſhall endeavour to ſupport the Dantzickers againſt the claims of the King of Pruſſia.

Paris, July 4. The King has actually recalled the Count de Broglio from his exile, and has granted him permiſſion to return to court.

Hamburgh, July 7. It is ſaid here, that the court of London has acknowledged the territorial right of the King of Pruſſia to the city of Dantzick, and that the latter has been informed, that his Britannick Majeſty will not meddle in the affair.

LONDON, *July* 14.

On Monday evening laſt a large Dutch ſhip, laden with tar, oil, and other commodities, was, by ſome accident, ſet on fire and burnt, off the Iſle of Wight. The maſter and crew got ſafe in their boat to Cowes.

The following is a true account of the number of ſhips which have ſailed with paſſengers to America, from the ports of Londonderry, Belfaſt, Newry, Larne, and Portruſh, in Ireland.

		From July 25, 1769, to Mar. 25, 1771, being one year and an half.		From Mar. 25, 1771, to Mar. 25, 1773, being two years.		From Mar. 25, 1773, to June 25, 1774 being one year and an half.	
		Sh.	tons.	Sh.	tons.	Sh.	tons.
From	Londond.	7	1950	22	6300	21	6350
	Belfaſt,	7	1820	17	4450	19	5350
	Newry,	4	1200	14	4400	20	6450
	Larne,	2	400	7	1750	7	2050
	Portruſh,	2	500	2	500	1	250
		22	5870	62	17400	68	20450
						22	5870
						62	17400
						152	43720

The number of emigrants is ſuppoſed fully to equal the number of tons of ſhipping; the emigrants then will be 43,720. It were to be wiſhed we had an eſtimate of the other ports of Ireland.

By the ſame hand we are favoured with the following accounts of the emigrations from Ireland from the third of Auguſt 1773, to the 29th of November following, which was taken in Philadelphia, and the other towns, upon the emigrants being landed there, and tranſmitted to our correſpondent by the Iſabella, Captain Fleming.

At New-York,	1611
At Philadelphia,	2086
At Charleſtown,	966
At New-Jerſey,	326
At Halifax,	516
At Newport, Rhode Iſland.	717
Total of emigrants from Ireland in four months,	6222
From England, Scotland, and Germany, there have landed at the above ports within the ſame period,	1400
From the Iſle of Man,	56

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 8.

"According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, the delegation is adjourned for ſix weeks, previous to which the Courts of Vienna and Berlin delivered in plans of their reſpective territories in Poland; but the Court of Peterſburgh is to ſend commiſſaries to join others appointed by the Republic to ſettle their limits on the Frontiers of Lithuania. Theſe letters add, that the Pruſſian troops have begun to cut off all communication with Dantzick, but that they have not formally blocked up that place, as has been reported."

"Letters from Paris adviſe, that the Royal Family are ſo well recovered, that it is expected they will ſoon appear again in public. The return of the old Parliament will, it is thought, take place in a ſhort time. The Court of France propoſes in future to ſend out but two Ambaſſadors, one to the Court of Vienna, and the other to that of London. The miniſters ſent to other Courts are to be only of the ſecond rank, and it is propoſed to extend their commiſſions for a longer term, in order to ſave the expence of travelling. To ſome places it is intended, for the future, to ſend no miniſters; and by theſe ſeveral regulations it is expected that at leaſt 500,000 livres per annum will be ſaved."

July 15. This day a Cabinet Council will be held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the ſubject matter has as yet tranſpired.

A certain gallant Admiral and Commiſſioner, we hear, threatens to reſign, on account of ſome ſlight thrown upon him by the noble Lord who preſides at that Board.

A great engineer has lately given it as his opinion, that the baſons, ſluices, &c. at Dunkirk, could be put in the ſame ſtate they were, previous to the late peace, in leſs than twelve months, and that with no other aid but the bare aſſiſtance of the preſent garriſon.

Field Martial Count Laſci will ſhortly be ſent in a public character from the Court of Vienna to Verſailles.

It is now whiſpered that the Emperor of Germany was *incog.* at Verſailles at the time of the death of the French King, and that it was he that ſuggeſted to his brother-in-law, Louis the XVIth, thoſe meaſures which have acquired that monarch his preſent high reputation.

We are informed that a ſmall quantity of quickſilver has lately been diſcovered in the mines of a gentleman near Truro, in Cornwall; a circumſtance which proves Camden, and moſt of the old writers who have given any account of the productions of this country, were not wrong in aſſerting that metal was a produce of this iſland, though none of our naturaliſts for many years paſt have been able to find any.

Wedneſday night it was reported at the weſt end of the town, that orders were that day ſent from the Admiralty for four ſail of men of war of the line and two frigates to be fitted out immediately for the Weſt-Indies.

Orders are given for ſhipping off ſixty cannon, and ſome ordnance ſtores, for his Majeſty's garriſon at Placentia, in the Gulph of Florida.

A Nobleman of high diſtinction will, we hear, be ſhortly ſent to the Pruſſian court, in a public character.

Some letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that great commotions were in the cabinet, in conſequence of the late loſſes, and that ſeveral of the counſellors are ſtrongly inclined to accept the Turkiſh offers for a peace, as the rebellions in the provinces far from being quelled, are ſtronger than before. It is ſaid Count Panin is deſired to reſume his functions, who ſome time ſince deſired leave to reſign, as he then ſtrongly oppoſed carrying on the war againſt the Turks, as it would, in the end, he thought, be greatly prejudicial to Ruſſia.

They write from the Hague, that a very ſmall loan of 50,000 ducats was attempted to be raiſed there for the uſe of his Poliſh Majeſty, but was immediately ordered to be dropped by authority of the States.

Orders are iſſued from the war office for an exact ſurvey of all the military ſtores in Great-Britain to be given in by the 4th of October, in order to lay the ſame before the Parliament.

July 16. The imports from Liſbon, which uſed formerly to bring in upwards of 700,000l. annually to the King's revenue, now ſcarcely produce half that money; and from Oporto the imports are conſiderably leſs: not half the number of veſſels are employed that were twenty years ago, and many of them return half empty; for which reaſon the merchants in that trade are daily varying their connections, and ſhifting them from Portugal into the Madeira and Streights trade.

When the laſt pacquet left Amſterdam, there was a report that the Dutch Admiral Van Reyter, in the Eaſt-Indies, had taken two French ſloops of war, and carried them into Batavia, for aſſaulting and firing on the crew of the Princeſs of Orange, a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, at the mouth of Bengal river in September laſt: that that complaint was made to the French commanding officer, but he delaying to give ſatisfaction, the Dutch officer went after and took them, till ample recompence is obtained.

It is believed, that as ſoon as the King of France emerges from his preſent confinement, he will prepare himſelf for ſome enterprizes which muſt infalliably ſhake the preſent tranquility of his neighbours.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

THERE are ſome things in the bill for the eſtabliſhment of a civil government in Canada, well worthy attention. This bill does not barely allow a toleration to the exerciſe of the Romiſh religion, but gives it a legal eſtabliſhment over its ſeveral members and communicants in as full and ample a manner as is at preſent exerciſed by the Gallican church. It does not only provide that the native French ſhall reſort in diſputes concerning property to their own laws, but expreſsly ordains, "That in all matters of controverſy relative to the *property* and *civil rights* of the ſubjects therein reſident, whether Canadian or Engliſh, reſort ſhall be had to the *laws of Canada*, and *not to the laws of England*. But the moſt extraordinary clauſe of all is, inveſting the Crown with the power of appointing a council, which are to act with the Governor as the ſupreme legiſlature for enacting and repealing laws, &c. Some of the inevitable conſequences of it are, however, too plain to be miſtaken. In the firſt place, no Proteſtant will reſide in a place where his property and other perſonal rights are to be decided by laws, to the language in which they are written he is an entire ſtranger, and though he were not, his whole life would be a time ſhort enough to gain a competent knowledge of: And in the ſecond, that the legiſlature, who are to be the framers of the laws, muſt be Frenchmen and Papiſts, as none other can be ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently verſed in the laws of Canada, which are ſtrictly copied and formed on the provincial cuſtoms, prevalent in the weſtern provinces of Old France.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 25.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following, viz. "We hear from Plymouth, that ſuch was the indignation of the people againſt their new-made counſellor, George Watſon, Eſq; that on the laſt Lord's day (which was the firſt time he was ſeen there ſince he took the oath) a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town left the meeting-houſe, where they uſed to worſhip, immediately upon his entering it: being determined not to worſhip in fellowſhip with one, who was ſworn to ſupport that change of our conſtitution, which not only profeſſedly eſtabliſhes deſpotiſm among us, but which they think tends rapidly, and is ultimately intended to introduce the Popiſh religion into this country."

We hear that his Excellency the Governor intends to call a new general aſſembly together ſome time in October next.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the court-houſe in that place, the Honourable Richard Derby, Eſq; Mr. John Pickering, junr. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Capt. Timothy Pickering, Capt. Jonathan Gardner, jun. and Capt. Richard Manning, were choſen deputies to repreſent that town, at a meeting of deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

G——— G—— made great parade in his endeavours to prevent the meeting at Salem yeſterday; a proclamation was poſted up, forbidding the ſame; a deputy ſheriff was ſtationed at the court-houſe, in order to give notice to the Governor when the people proceeded to buſineſs; and to crown all, two companies of the 59th regiment were on their march to the court-houſe, to aid the ſheriff in diſperſing the meeting. The people however, met at the time appointed, choſe their deputies, and then returned to their reſpective buſineſſes.

We this moment learn from Salem, that the Governor ſent for the committee of correſpondence while the people were in meeting, and queſtioned them, whether they were concerned in iſſuing the notification for the meeting, to which they anſwered in the affirmative. It is further ſaid, the Governor has ſince ſent his warrants and taken up the ſaid committee of correſpondence of Salem.—— Quere, *What will come of this?*

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of ſaid town, to meet at the town-houſe chamber on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of Parliament.

And whereas by a late act of Parliament, all town meetings called without the conſent of the Governor, (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid, or any other meeting not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril.

GIVEN at Saleм the 23d day of Auguſt, 1774.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

THOS. FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD ſave the KING.

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 23.

WHEREAS it is thought that a non-conſumption agreement, generally come into by the conſumers of Britiſh manufactures in America, will greatly faciliate, and be the beſt means of rendering firm and effectual the non-importation agreement, ſo univerſally propoſed and recommended; and in order that it may be done in a way eaſy, ſafe and abiding, it is thought neceſſary that the ſeveral towns in this colony ſhould, by their Delegates, appointed for that purpoſe, meet together, either in a general meeting of the whole colony, or by county meetings, in the ſeveral counties, in order to draw ſuch agreement, for the people in the ſeveral towns to ſubſcribe, as ſhall beſt anſwer the propoſed end.

WHEREFORE the Committee of Correſpondence for the town of *Hartford*, with the advice and deſire of ſeveral of our brethren in the neighbouring towns, that ſuch a meaſure might be adopted, do propoſe and deſire that a meeting of the ſeveral towns in the County of *Hartford*, by their Delegates, and of all the towns in the ſeveral counties in this colony, that ſhall ſee fit, and prefer ſuch general convention to a ſeparate county meeting, may be held at the ſtate-Houſe in the town of *Hartford*, on Thurſday the 15th day of September next, in order to unite and compoſe an agreement for the non-conſumption of Britiſh manufactures, goods and merchandize, that may be univerſally acceded to, and inviolably kept and obſerved by the people of this colony. Dated in *Hartford* the 20th of Auguſt, A. D. 1774.

Per Order of the Committee,

SAMUEL WYLLYS, *Clerk.*

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 26.

A correſpondent remarks, that the mode of oppoſing the Britiſh Parliament by petitions and remonſtrances *only*, is the moſt effectual ſtep that can be taken to betray the liberties of America.

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 29.

Robert Yates, Peter Sylveſter, and Henry Van Schaack, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates for the city and county of Albany, to attend the Grand American Congreſs at Philadelphia, the firſt of September next.

John Harring and Henry Wiſner, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates alſo for the like purpoſe, for the county of Orange.

The act impoſing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed is to take place on the firſt day of May, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 5.

Extract of a letter from London, July 8, 1774.

"The Fox Indiaman, bound to New England, has on board 30 cheſts of tea, ſhipped on the 6th day of July by Anthony Bacon, Eſq; of London. This tea is generally ſuppoſed to be a ſpeculation of the Miniſter."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Aug. 20, 1774.

"Letters by Captain Scott have this moment arrived: He brings intelligence that the people in England are rubbing up their eyes, and begin to awake. Governor Tr—n is ſaid not a little to contribute to this: He told the Lords of Council, that it would not do to treat the Yorkers as he did the Regulators; they were very different kind of men: He ſaid all the force he had could not have ſaved the Tea, and therefore he ſent it back. He was aſked, what he thought of the preſent meaſures adopted towards the Americans? He anſwered, they would undoubtedly produce a congreſs: And what would be the reſult of that? He replied, he could not take upon him to ſay; perhaps the loſs of all North-America."

On Wedneſday laſt ſailed from Cheſter-Town, Maryland, the ſchooner Endeavour, Capt. Harding, bound for Salem, having on board 3000 buſhels of indian corn, contributed to the relief of the labouring poor of Boſton, by the inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

Captain Maitland, from Black River, in Jamaica, on the 22d ult. in lat. 33, about 25 leagues from the Coaſt, ſpoke a brig from Lucea bound to Georgia, who informed him that the day before they had ſpoke with ſeveral veſſels that had left Jamaica the 26th of July, bound to different ports in America; and on the 27th, in lat. 37: 44, long. 76, ſpoke a ſnow from Marblehead bound to South-Carolina.

With Captain Maitland, came paſſengers, George Brookes, Jun. Eſq; Mrs. Mary Brookes, Miſs Zeeles, and the two Miſs Seniors.

The Gentlemen appointed by the different provinces to attend the general Congreſs, are arrived here.

We hear the Phyſicians of Philadelphia, have agreed to inoculate no patients for the ſmall-pox, during the ſitting of the CONGRESS, as ſeveral of the northern and ſouthern Delegates have not had that diſorder.

On Thurſday evening was married, at Somerville, near this city, MR. CHARLES THOMSON, to MISS HANNAH HARRISON.

The drawing of the Delaware Lottery was compleated on Thurſday laſt; the liſt of the fortunate numbers with the prizes is now preparing for the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days.

RESOLUTIONS entered into at Savannah in Georgia, on Wedneſday the 10*th day of Auguſt*, 1774, *at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the province, aſſembled to conſider the ſtate of the colonies in America.*

Reſolved, nemine contradicente,

THAT his Majeſty's ſubjects in America owe the ſame allegiance, and are entitled to the ſame rights, privileges, and immunities, with their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That as protection and allegiance are reciprocal, and under the Britiſh conſtitution correlative terms, his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in America have a clear and indiſputable right, as well from the general laws of mankind, as from the antient and eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the land, ſo often recognized, to petition the Throne upon every emergency.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an act of Parliament, lately paſſed, for blockading the port and harbour of Boſton, is contrary to our idea of the Britiſh conſtitution: Firſt, for that it in effect deprives good and lawful men of the uſe of their property without judgment of their Peers; And, ſecondly, for that it is in nature of an *ex poſt facto* law, and indiſcriminately blends as objects of puniſhment the innocent with the guilty: Neither do we conceive the ſame juſtified upon a principle of neceſſity; for that numerous inſtances evince that the laws and executive power of Boſton have made ſufficient proviſion for the puniſhment of all offenders againſt perſons and property.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That the act for aboliſhing the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay tends to the ſubverſion of American rights; for, beſides thoſe general liberties the original ſettlers brought over with them as their birth-right, particular immunities were granted by ſuch charter as an inducement and means of ſettling the province: And we apprehend the ſaid charter cannot be diſſolved but by a voluntary ſurrender of the people repreſentatively declared.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That we apprehend the Parliament of Great-Britain hath not, nor ever had, any right to tax his Majeſty's American ſubjects; for it is evident beyond contradiction the conſtitution admits of no taxation without repreſentation; that they are coeval and inſeparable; and every demand for the ſupport of government ſhould be by requiſition made to the ſeveral houſes of Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That it is contrary to natural juſtice, and the eſtabliſhed law of the land, to tranſport any perſon to Great-

Britain, or elsewhere, to be tried under indictment for a crime committed in any of the colonies, as the party prosecuted would thereby be deprived of the privilege of trial by his Peers from the vicinage, the injured perhaps prevented from legal reparation, and both lose the full benefit of their witnesses.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That we will concur with our sister colonies in every constitutional measure to obtain redress of American grievances, and will by every lawful means in our power maintain those inestimable blessings for which we are indebted only to GOD and the constitution of our country—a constitution founded upon reason and justice, and the indelible rights of mankind.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the Committee appointed by the meeting of the inhabitants of this province on Wednesday the 27th of July last, together with the Deputies who have appeared here on this day from the different parishes, be a General Comittee to act; and that any eleven or more of them shall have full power to correspond with the Committees of the several provinces upon the Continent; and that copies of these resolutions, as well as all other proceedings, be transmitted without delay to the Committees of Correspondence in the respective provinces.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

INSTRUCTIONS of the ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the* DELEGATES *for the said province, appointed to meet the General Congress.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the mode of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it. We shall therefore only in general direct that you are to meet in Congress the Committees of the several British Colonies, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on, to consult together on the present critical and alarming situation and state of the colonies, and that you with them exert your utmost endeavours to form and adopt a plan, which shall afford the best prospect of obtaining a redress of American grievances, ascertaining American rights, and establishing that union and harmony which is most essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries, and in doing this you are strictly charged to avoid every thing indecent or disrespectful to the mother state; you are also directed to make report of your proceedings to the next Assembly.

Signed by Order of the House,
JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*
Philadelphia, July 13, 1774.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Your publishing the following in your paper, will oblige many of your Customers.

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE piece signed an Artizan in the Pennsylvania Gazette, has no doubt informed you of the injury which not only our own patriotic merchants, but the cause of American liberty is like to suffer from merchant adventurers and others, not properly in our trade; encouraged no doubt by our hopeful Ministry, they seem determined to be fore handed with us, and by taking the start of America, as she prudently waits for the determinations of the Congress, to pour in such quantities of goods, as, if landed and sold, will prevent every measure afterwards adopted, from producing its full and proper effect, will take the trade in a great measure, if not entirely out of the hands of our own merchants, for it is well known, that whenever trade is turned out of its antient channel it is not easily brought back again. Thus our enemies intend to baffle our measures.

The Artizan has wisely given the alarm to the province in general, by proclaiming the matter to the public; but his direction ought properly to have been to you; your situation makes you the watchmen of the province; you are our out posts, which are not only to stop the progress of the enemy but to give the alarm of his approach, and the success of every measure must entirely depend on the manner you execute the trust which your situation confers upon you. Should you neglect to execute that trust with the utmost fidelity, I ask, how the rest of the province can possibly defend themselves from the machinations of their enemies? You know how stedfast the freemen of the province are in supporting our cause; you know how ready they are to co-operate with you in every measure, which shall tend to frustrate the designs of our enemies; but as I have said already, to you they look for the alarm, from you they expect it, and the blame will fall upon you if they do not receive it. It makes little odds, whether the present report be true or false; though I will be bold to declare, that the men who are most solicitous to have it discredited, have the most reason to believe the truth of it. It becomes us to be provided against all events, and not to have our measures to take the day they are to be executed, and whatever falsity there may be in the present report, I think one who is no prophet may venture to foretel, that it will not remain a falsity long. I ask then, how we are prepared against such an event? The Artizan tells you your Committee begins to suspect its authority to transact your business; who then have you to do it for you? It would be audacious and impertinent for any individual, however willing to serve you, to undertake it. And should your Committee be ever so willing to serve you on this, or any other occasion; I ask what right and authority has it? And, for God's sake, as you regard your rights and privileges, and as you would preserve your own power and authority, suffer no body of men, however worthy they may be of your confidence, whom you have clothed with your authority, and to whom you have delegated your power, to act beyond the bounds you have set them. Your Committee was chosen for special purposes; you particularly prescribed to them what they should do; they have done it; you have no right to expect that they will do any thing else, and if they were disposed to do more, it would be your duty, as the guardians of your own rights to prevent them, until they were duly impowered. If they have acted to your satisfaction, and are willing to serve you farther, let them receive fresh powers for the purpose; if there be any among them, who has neglected to serve you, or whose service has been disagreeable, let him retire as a person for whom you have no farther occasion; but to continue on such an alarming occasion without a Committee is treason to the cause of Liberty and America.

A MECHANIC.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship St. George, J. Inglis, London.
Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Antigua.
Sh. Becky & Deb. S. Williams, Terre Vieja in Spain.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Ship Betsey, W. Price, Lisbon.
Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, Corunna.
Ship Rebecca & Susanna, R. Casson, Bilboa.
Sch. Happy Return, T. Boyle, Lisbon.
Sch. Mary, J. Perrot, St. Croix.
Brig Rebecca, C. Ferguson, Jamaica.
Sch. Peggy, R. Basden, St. Kitts.
Sloop Friendship, V. Clark, Grenadoes.
Sloop Seaflower, W. Tatem, Jamaica.
Ship Atlantic, J. Maitland, Ditto.
Sch. Lively, J. Welsh, Halifax.
Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, New-London.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, New-England.
Sloop Industry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Brig Polly, J. Lee, Hispaniola.
Brig Harmoine, D. Trail, Jamaica.
Brig Adventure, C. Homery, Jersey Island.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Two Friends, R. Inkson, Dominica.
Brig Ranger, C. Biddle, Hispaniola.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Sloop Polly, J. Davison, Jamaica.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, Jamaica.
Sloop Industry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Brig Adrian J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Brig Cornelia, J. Adams, Dominica.
Brig Batchelor, J. Hinson, Grenadoes.
Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, Quebec.
Sch. Favourite, S. Lightbourne, St. Kitts.
Sloop Ranger, — Wood, Ditto.
Sloop Polly, — Gilbert, St. Lucia.
Ship Betsy, S. Kyle, Madeira.

CLEARED.

Snow Polly, H. Zurhurst, St. Eustatia.
Sch. North Island, J. Hannah, South-Carolina.
Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, Ditto.
Brig Boston Packet, F. Morth, Liverpool.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, North-Carolina.
Sch. James, D. Livingston, Antigua.
Brig Industry, J. Watt, Antigua.
Sloop Betsey, W. Undrill, Virginia.
Sch. Happy Return, E. Smith, New-London.
Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Eustatia.
Sloop Two Pollys, J. Nash, Rhode Island.
Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica.
Brig Ranger, B. Dunn, Hispaniola.
Ship Morris, T. Bell, South-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, G. Walton, North-Carolina.
Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia.
Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, London.

AMERICAN PORTER.

ROBERT HARE and Co. will begin their sale, at the Porter brewery in Water-street, near Vine-street, on the first of next month, of PORTER in bottles, in any quantity not less than three dozen, at 11s. per dozen, bottles included; ditto in casks for exportation, at 40s. per barrel.

As the manufacture of Porter requires a large sum to support it, HARE and Co. find themselves constrained to sell for ready money only.

*** Bottles wanted.

Imported and to be sold by
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

OLD Jamaica spirit, in hogsheads and porter casks, fit for immediate use; new Jamaica spirit in hogsheads; Antigua rum; coffee. Muscovado sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; pimento, and a parcel of Jamaica and Spanish hydes.

FIFTEEN CASKS of good
PICKLING VINEGAR,
Will be SOLD cheap by
JOSHUA FISHER AND SONS,
ALSO,
Fine bottled PORTER, in casks of 6 doz. each.

TO BE SOLD,

From on board the ship Alexander, James Hunter master, from Londonderry; and from the brigantine Nancy, John Brice master, from Limerick,

THE Indentures of a number of men and women Redemptioners and Servants, consisting of tradesmen, labourers, &c. also a few barrels of choice Irish beef. For terms apply to
BARCLAY AND MITCHELL.

SARAH HUSSEY,
TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that she has removed from Mrs. Eastwick's to Mr. Kimble's, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, the door above Daniel Climer's, Esq; and continues to teach the tambour and embroidery in gold, silver, sheneal, silk and cotton; the open work and elegance of shading; to spangle and pearl, &c. To certify the propriety of her work, she has just finished a variety of elegant pieces, such as Ladies shoes and work bags, and Gentlemens waistcoats.—Grown ladies may be taught at their own houses by the lesson, and any Lady that will please to do her that honour, may depend on being compleatly taught. Frames, needles and cases are provided for that purpose.

N. B. Ladies gowns, aprons, ruffles, shoes, work bags, and fire screens, also Gentlemens coats, waistcoats, sword-knots, and knee-garters, elegantly worked.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,
For want of sufficient employ,

THE time of an apprentice boy, born in this country, and about eleven years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. The Boy is indisputably honest, and very healthy.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
RECOVERY,
DAVID M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all expedition, having two thirds of her cargo ready to put on board. She is a stout new ship, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to PETER JANUARY, or said master on board at Capt. Knox's wharf, or at his house in Water-street, the corner of Catherine-street, Southwark.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE SHIP
BETSEY,
WILLIAM PRICE,
MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, or said master on board at their wharf.

A GREAT variety of superfine and second BROADCLOTHS; silk, thread, cotton and worsted HOSE; with sundry other Merchandize, to be sold very reasonable, by
GEORGE BARTRAM,
At the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second street.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE dwelling-house of the late STEPHEN CARMICK, deceased, together with the wharf and stores thereunto belonging, situate in Water-street, a few doors above Market-street; it is a well finished convenient house. Likewise to be let, and may be entered upon in March next, a small plantation containing upwards of five acres of land, with a dwelling-house, stables, and other improvements erected thereon; the land is well improved, a great part being under clover, with an excellent orchard and garden, lying on the Moyamensing road, joining the place lately belonging to Adam Weaver, about a mile from the city. Any person inclining to rent any of the above described premises, may know the terms by applying to
ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

THESE are to inform the PUBLIC, that the subscriber continues to prepare and sell his long experienced and almost infallible cure for all Fluxes (the black excepted) as also a certain cure for the sore throat now raging, having since the 2d day of May last, experienced it on seventy-six persons, who all recovered except one child. Also, several other universal Medicines, made of roots, herbs and gums, too tedious to mention, which Medicines may be had at his dwelling house in Lombard street, near the New-Market, Philadelphia.

PATRICK WILSON.

WANTED,

A MAN of a good character, to teach a few children; he must attend them at the house. Enquire of the Printer.

IF Mr. BONNETT RODGER, who came lately from Falkerk in Scotland, will call at the Printer's, he will receive a letter from one of his friends.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named JOHN CAMPIN, who came in the snow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about six weeks ago, by trade a butcher, about five feet six or seven inches high, slender made, long visage, small legs, has a clumsy walk, and wears his own short brown hair which inclines to curl: Had on and took with him, a new large broad diamond check shirt without buttons, a short brown jacket without sleeves, a dark frize surtout coat with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worsted plush breeches, a pair of light coloured yarn stockings generally not gartered, a pair of thick double soaled shoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a small brimmed old hat, speaks quick and tolerable good English, and given to liquor: It is supposed he is gone off with some of his shipmates, who may assist him in changing his cloaths, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city TWENTY SHILLINGS, if within ten miles THIRTY SHILLINGS, twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if thirty miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any of his Majesty's gaols, paid by
EDWARD BARRET.

Baltimore, August 27, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ship Betsy, Captain Bartholemew, now rebuilding at the ship yard of Mr. William Howell, on North East River, Maryland, a negro man called JAMES, belonging to the subscriber, merchant, in Baltimore Town, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, country born, speaks good English, and has a sly look, was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Young, who sold him to Mr. John Boyd, late merchant at Joppa: Had on when he went away, an oznabrig frock, with a pair of trowsers of the same, a pair of good shoes, and an old hat, but he had better cloaths at Charlestown, about two miles from the yard, which he could readily get and put on; but as for some days past he has been lurking about Joppa, where his wife lives, he may have dressed in some of Mr. Boyd's old cloaths which are too long for him. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive, if 20 miles from Joppa, THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 40 miles FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if 50 miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought here or to the ship yard aforesaid. If apprehended in Philadelphia, apply to Mr. ROBERT RITCHIE in Philadelphia.
ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture, from the subscriber, a sorrel horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, paces and trots, has a star on his forehead about the breadth of a dollar, is branded MF on his near buttock, shod all round. Whoever takes up the said horse, if strayed away, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges paid, and if stolen, for horse and thief, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by
ANDREW BURKHARD.

WANTS A PLACE,

In this city or suburbs, either in a store, compting-house, or other business,

A MAN who writes a tolerable hand, understands the German and French languages, and can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 22d day of August last, an English servant man named WILLIAM MOORE, brought up to husbandry, about five feet five inches high, marked with the small pox, sore eyes, and about 25 years old: Had on when he went away, a brown snuff coloured coat, lining of the same colour, mohair buttons, superfine scarlet waistcoat with two pockets, the flaps turning upwards, and small yellow buttons, with a cape to the same; one pair of old brown cloth breeches, one pair of white ribbed stockings, a pair of plated buckles, a white frock and trowsers, and two old check trowsers, an old sailors jacket with canvas seams, two check shirts, and an old felt hat; stoops much in his walk and talks the West Country dialect, and was seen at Amboy ferry, enquiring for work. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The said WILLIAM MOORE ran away from his bail.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from near the Lower Cross Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, on the 20th of August, a certain JOHN WILSON, a schoolmaster, and shoemaker by trade; he is a stout made young fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pock marked, with small seams about his chin, and hair almost black; had on a cross barred silk and cotton jacket, a good white shirt, check trowsers, and turned pumps; he is very fond of liquor, and is a noisy fellow in a tavern; took with him a little sorrel mare, heavy with colt, with a whitish mane and tail, hurt with the collar, has a running sore on her shoulder; also a bridle that looks ragged, and a saddle with a hogskin seat and a piece on the hind part: He was seen in Wilmington on the 21st ult. and there parted with his jacket and rode off in his shirt, and took the road towards New Garden in Chester county. Any person that will apprehend the said Wilson, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the owners may get the mare, bridle and saddle again, shall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the fellow alone, paid by
JACOB LEMMON,
NICHOLAS BAKER.

Cecil County, Maryland, August 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Elk Ferry, in the county aforesaid, a negro man named PENN, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is country born, well set, very talkative, and may probably make a great shew of religion; he is a black small eyed fellow; had on when he went away a snuff coloured jacket without sleeves, an oznabrigs shirt and tarry trowsers, and for some years past has rowed in the ferry boat at Elk Ferry. Said negro ran away some years ago, and passed himself for a freeman by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged pass signed Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himself to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia; and as he has been to New-York with said Meredith, he may now probably be making that way. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber, living at the place aforesaid. THOMAS SAVIN.

WANTED,
To ATTEND in a SHOP,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with dry goods, and who can be unexceptionably recommended; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

Just Published and to be Sold by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,

AN ESSAY on the Constitutional Power of GREAT-BRITAIN over the Colonies in AMERICA; with the RESOLVES of the COMMITTEE for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and their INSTRUCTIONS to their REPRESENTATIVES in ASSEMBLY.

This day is Published, Printed and Sold by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Opposite the London Coffee-House, Front-Street, Philadelphia.

The Propriety of singing the Psalms of David, in New Testament Worship.

A SERMON from Colos. iii. 16. Preached at Middle-Octorara, April 13th, 1774, at the opening of the associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. By WILLIAM MARSHALL, Minister of the Gospel to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

All Scripture is given by Inspiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Just published, and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A FEW
POLITICAL REFLECTIONS,
Submitted to the CONSIDERATION of the
BRITISH COLONIES,
By a CITIZEN of PHILADELPHIA.

THESE Reflections were periodically published in this paper; and the Printer having had a call for all the surplus numbers remaining on hand after supplying his subscribers, he has ventured to republish them, and turn them abroad without comment or recommendation.

Just Published and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

A SUMMARY VIEW of the RIGHTS of BRITISH AMERICA. Set forth in some RESOLUTIONS intended for the inspection of the present DELEGATES of the people of Virginia, now in convention. By a NATIVE and MEMBER of the House of Burgesses.

It is the indispensible duty of the supreme magistrate to consider himself as acting for the whole community, and obliged to support its dignity, and assign to the people with justice, their various rights, as he would be faithful to the great trust reposed in him.

Marcus Hook, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, Auguſt 15th, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber purpoſing to travel this fall, intends ſelling by public vendue, at his houſe near Marcus Hook, on Saturday the tenth day of September next, chiefly all his ſtock of high bred and country HORSES, amongſt which is the great and much admired covering horſe called GIANT; ſeveral of the beſt high bred breeding MARES, one of which is the celebrated NANCY DAWSON, bred by Col. William Armſtrong; ſhe won the purſe at Bridgetown, Charleſtown and three other different places the ſame ſeaſon; a variety of fine COLTS of the very beſt blood, ſome got by Dove, ſome by Figure, and others by the great beauty Pennſylvania Farmer; alſo ſeveral genteel HACK and CARRIAGE HORSES. The above horſe Giant is a genuine DRAY HORSE, imported from England; he is near 18 hands high, 17 inches round the knee joint, and is allowed to exceed any horſe on this continent for ſize, ſtrength and abilities in drawing; his breed therefore from half bred or country mares are vaſtly approved of for the draught or carriage. The purchaſers on paying one half of the money down will be allowed ſix months credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity if required. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given.

ARCHIBALD DICK.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from on board the ſhip Renown, ROBERT IRWIN, a carpenter by trade, a low ſet man, marked with the ſmall-pox and much freckled, about thirty years of age; he wore a reddiſh wig, a fine Engliſh hat, a brown coat, a drugget jacket ſtriped with red and blue, and leather breeches: He had a woman with him whom he called his wife, with a child about nine months old at her breaſt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN PRINGLE.

Dunmore County, July 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 1600 acres, lying in Dunmore county, Virginia, on the north river of Spannadore, on both ſides of the river, about 400 acres of which is low grounds, remarkable for the richneſs of the ſoil, and the land lies convenient for laying it off in two plantations: There is on the premiſes an elegant dwelling-houſe 38 by 32 feet, with five rooms and four fire places below ſtairs; likewiſe all convenient out-houſes, barns, ſtore-houſe, kitchen, ſhop, &c. A large quantity of meadow ground, well improved; it lyes about 95 miles from navigation. Likewiſe a tract of land in Orange county, containing 1000 acres, about 45 miles from navigation, lyes level and well adapted for farming, with very good range for cattle, horſes and hogs, an orchard of choice fruit, and about 50 acres of meadow that can be watered; it lyes on the main road from the lower parts of Pennſylvania and Maryland to Carolina; known by the name of Mr. Taverner Beale's plantation. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of the ſaid tracts, will be allowed extenſive credit for one half of the purchaſe money, the other half to be paid at making the deed. Poſſeſſion may be taken immediately, and a large quantity of grain may be had on the premiſes.

BURR HARRISON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, maſter taylor, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, in this city, a German ſervant man, named FREDERICK BRICK, about 27 years of age, a little man, about five feet high, by trade a taylor, and a native of the country of Heſſe; he came laſt Fall from Rotterdam to this place, ſpeaks good Hollandiſh and German, and very quick; he has browniſh hair of a natural curl, much intermixt with grey, he is fond of ſtrong liquor, and very talkative and unruly when drunk. He had on when he went away, a blue coat with yellow buttons and a cape of the ſame cloth, cut round before, ſilk waiſtcoat, with yellow, green and red ſtripes, the back parts of white linen, much patched, black everlaſting breeches without lining. Took with him two ſhirts, one white and the other check, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of cotton, blue and white, this country made, the other a pair of knit worſted ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes with carved ſilver buckles, alſo ſilver knee buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HEMBEL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on Manokeſy, near Frederick Town, Maryland, a convict ſervant man, born in the weſt of England and ſpeaks much of that dialect, and likely he will change his name; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has loſt the fore finger of his right hand; had on and took with him, two ſhirts of country made linen, one pair of trowſers of the ſame, a new light coloured lincey jacket lined with ſtriped lincey, a pair of old leather breeches, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and confines him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber, at his plantation on Manokeſy, Frederick County, Maryland, ſeven miles from Frederick Town.

July 11th, 1774. WILLIAM CRUM.

Auguſt 1, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Deer Creek, Hartford county, Maryland, the 29th of June laſt, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named ROBERT B'ARTLEY, about twenty-five years of age, a well fet fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, a round faced, bold, ſaucey looking, dark complexioned fellow, with dark curled hair, has a large ſcar under his left knee on the ſhin bone: Had on and took with him, a half wore country made caſtor hat, one old blue ſtraight bodied coat and jacket, one old yellow ſurtout coat, one pair lead coloured ſagathy breeches, too large for him, one pair ſhoes, too large for him, with old faſhioned croſs barred braſs buckles, a check ſhirt, pieced at the ſleeves, a red ſpotted ſilk handkerchief, and an old oznabrugs trowſers and ſhirt. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOB KEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

JOHN KAIGHN,

Has for ſale, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Church,

A Freſh aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, juſt imported in the Boſton Packet, Captain Marth, from Liverpool, conſiſting of 10 nail, 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide, yard and 3-8, and 6-4 cotton checks; ſtriped cotton Hollands; cotton and thread hoſiery; 6-4, 6-4 and a half, 7-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; 3-4 and 7-8 ſtriped ticken; dyed pillows or fuſtians; plain, printed and pencilled velverets; worſted furniture check, white and coloured cord-du-roys, cotton velvets, brown oznabrigs, white ſtitching and coloured threads, excellent ſewing ſilk, beſt ſcarf twiſt, and faſhionable death-head and baſket buttons; white and ſtriped tapes; coat, ſhoe and quality binding; 9, 10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpains; check and printed figured linen handkerchiefs, boys and mens felt hats, with a variety of other articles lately imported from London and Briſtol.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and tract of LAND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the north-eaſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon great road, exactly 4 miles from ſaid city, bounded by lands late of Tench Francis, John Dickenſon, Francis Harris, and others; the ſituation is extremely pleaſant and very little inferior to any in the province, being ſurrounded with a number of very elegant ſeats, and therefore would beſt ſuit a gentleman for that purpoſe; there is on ſaid plantation a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and barn, a thriving young orchard of fine fruit trees of different kinds, the chief of which are grafted, a quantity of good meadow, and 8 or 10 acres more may be eaſily made at a very trifling expence, as great part of the timber is already cut off; together with a parcel of good woodland, part of the ſame premiſes. Any perſon who may incline to become a purchaſer of part or the whole of the above mentioned premiſes, may be acquainted with the terms ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,
THOMAS HOOD.

N. B. A plan of the whole may be ſeen by applying as aforeſaid.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy ſervant girl, that has three years to ſerve, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, 7th Month 16th, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Vine-ſtreet, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named WILLIAM TULLY; he came to this place with Capt. Hood, about 14 months ago from Briſtol in England, he is in his 17th year, rather ſhort of his age but well fet, has a caſt in his eyes, is apt to be full of talk and very forward and impertinent, unleſs before people he is in ſome fear of, when he can behave as demure and appear ſo innocent as to deceive any ſtranger; he is of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair. Went away in a check ſhirt and white ſheeting trowſers; he will have about 200l. when of age, which he is apt to talk of: it is thought he is lurking about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on board a veſſel for England. He was brought up to the baking buſineſs. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confines him in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN, Baker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their peril

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Burlington, Auguſt 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon he now dwells, of about 100 acres. It is ſituated on navigable water, about one mile from Burlington Court-houſe, and about nineteen from Philadelphia: There is on the premiſes a new houſe, two ſtories high, 36 feet by 16, with a cellar under the whole; likewiſe a good kitchen and barn; the fencing is chiefly cedar, about three acres of Orchard, about 20 acres of woodland, and about 15 acres of marſh that lies very convenient for banking, and between 8 and 9 acres of clover meadow; the remainder very good land for grain. The place is commodiouſly ſituated, is very healthy, and would be very ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a ſmall family. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the premiſes, give a good title, and diſpoſe of the ſame on reaſonable terms. The payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given in two months from the date hereof, if required, by

WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. If the place is not diſpoſed of by the 7th of September next, it will be ſet up at vendue; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold at public ſale, a number of milch cows, a fine bull of the Engliſh breed, a number of yearlings and calves of the ſame breed; likewiſe a number of ſwine of the Engliſh breed; houſhold furniture, farming utenſils, and other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by W. W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, bounding on the river Suſquehannah, in Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 162 acres of patent land, and 80 acres of ditto under a late warrant and ſurvey, and part of the purchaſe paid, with 60 acres cleared and under good repair of fencing, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made. There is erected on ſaid tract a merchant mill and griſt mill, with two water weeels and two pair of ſtones, and a conſtant ſtream to drive them both at once; they are convenient for carrying on the merchant buſineſs, as they are within half a mile of the ſaid river Suſquehannah, where a ferry hath been and may be yet kept on ſaid tract for bringing wheat out of York and Cumberland counties, which may be had at a reaſonable rate: The ſaid ferry is to be ſold with the land, and is within 37 miles of Chriſtiana bridge. There is alſo on ſaid tract of land a good ſaw mill and good fulling mill, in good repair; alſo a good ſtone dwelling houſe and a large double barn, together with other office houſes. For terms of ſale apply to SAMUEL MORRISON, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber living in Turbet townſhip, Northumberland county. The terms of ſale will be eaſy, and the payments to be paid yearly without intereſt. JOHN NELSON.

N. B. If not ſold ſoon they will be rented.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſimer, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of FIFTY POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Curſon and Seton of New-York, Joſeph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Chriſtie, of Baltimore, James Gibſon, and Col. Virginia, John Bonfield, of Quebec, Melatiah Bourne, or John Rowe, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this Joſeph Thorp, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED

AMBER BEER and PALE CYDER,

Warranted good, and carefully put up, fit for the Weſt-Indies, or any other climate, to be ſold by

ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry Alley,

Who hath alſo for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, by the caſk or ſmaller quantity; choice red Port, claret and other wines, in bottles; old Jamaica ſpirits; brandy, Geneva, and London porter; ſuperfine hyſon tea, loaf ſugar, coffee, chocolate, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, alſpice, good indigo, madder, redwood, and bottling corks; ſharp white wine and cyder vinegar, by the barrel or gallon; Cheſhire, Glouceſter and home made cheeſe, &c.

Orders executed with care and diſpatch.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL,

DANCING-MASTER,

INTENDS on the firſt Monday of September next to open ſchool at the Aſſembly room in Lodge alley, for the inſtruction of young ladies and gentlemen.—Said Ruſſell takes this opportunity to return his moſt grateful acknowledgments to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with the inſtruction of their children, and at the ſame time ſolicits a continuance of their favours, while his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be exerted to merit them.

He teaches the minuet, double minuet, rigadoon, bretagne, ſingle, double and triple hornpipes, cotillon, with a variety of the neweſt country dances.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 28th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man named DENNIS M'MULLEN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well made, has ſhort brown curling hair, ſmooth red face, and is fond of ſpirituous liquor; had on and took with him a half worn felt hat, a brown or greyiſh coloured old coarſe cloth coat without lining, two flaxen ſhirts, one new of this country make, one pair of tow trowſers, two pair of womens white thread ſtockings, and one pair of old coarſe leather Iriſh pumps. He came with Capt. M'Cullough from Ireland in May laſt, and has been ſeen in Philadelphia attempting to obtain a paſs to travel into New-Jerſey, or towards New England, whither it is likely he will attempt to go. One JOHN MOONEY, a journeyman blackſmith, 'tis ſuppoſed went with him from Philadelphia, and will no doubt endeavour to repreſent him as a freeman, as they were countrymen and ſhipmates. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to DANIEL MONTGOMERY, Painter, in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, ſtage-maſters, iron-maſters, &c. are requeſted to take notice of ſuch an one.

Harford County, Auguſt 4, 1774.

ESCAPED from Harford County gaol, which was broke open on the 3d inſtant—BENJAMIN PORTER, a coachman; he is about five feet eight inches high, has brown hair curled behind, and is about thirty-two years old; he had on and took with him a thickſet frock, a ſhort white flannel waiſtcoat, leather breeches, one white and one ſtriped ſhirt.——JOHN SMITH, about thirty years of age, has a fair complexion, ſmooth face, a ſmall ſcar under his left eye, ſhort brown curling hair, and is about five feet eight inches high; he had on and took with him, a woollen jacket ſtriped yellow, with ſleeves buttoned at the wriſt below, check ſhirt, trowſers of coarſe brown linen, and a narrow brimmed hat bound with black binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid priſoners, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of them, if taken up in this province, and if out of the province, THREE POUNDS, to be paid by

THOMAS MILLER, Sheriff.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of the neweſt and beſt patterns, juſt imported by

WILLIAM TRICKET,

Oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet;

WHERE merchants and others may be ſupplied with all kinds of accompt books, ruled to any pattern, and bound in the beſt manner, in leather or vellum, or with Ruſſia bands.——Alſo, Stationary of all kinds, ſuperfine India Ink, and an aſſortment of Books and Prints for children.

N. B. Rooms hung in the compleateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice.

THE potent enemies of America laid open, being ſome account of the baneful effects attending the uſe of *diſtilled ſpirituous liquors*, and the *Slavery* of the *Negroes*, to be ſold by HALL AND SELLARS, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and JOHN DUNLAP.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown Hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, upon reaſonable terms.——Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances.

ROBERT COUPAR,

Oppoſite the Friends Meeting Houſe, in Second-Street,

HATH for ſale, a few very neat ſkeleton watches, ſilver and pinchbeck, chaſed and plain, with a variety of common conſtruction of various prices, all of which will be ſold very low, as they are upon commiſſion from one who exports thoſe articles upon the beſt terms from London.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods as uſual.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WHITE or black Servant, that can be well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry, and will undertake to wait at table, and drive a poſt-chaiſe. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of MARY HUGG, late of Lewes-Town, in the county of Suſſex, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted, to JAMES KING, of Philadelphia, or JOHN WESTLEY, of Lewes-Town, Executors.

A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his ſobriety and diligent attention to buſineſs, would be glad to have the keeping of a few ſets of books, or conſtant employment in any good compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK

STAGE WAGON,

To plye conſtantly, Winter and Summer.

SETTS out from Mr. WILLIAM DIBLEYS, the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Third and Cheſnut-ſtreets, every Monday and Thurſday, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New York ſtage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York. Each paſſenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed fifteen pounds weight of luggage.

N. B. It is one of the beſt carriages of the kind that has ever travelled the road; and will enſure the publick of as good, carefull and ſufficient a driver as any upon the continent of America.

The ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the publick for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance of his former friends; and the public in general, and am their moſt obedient, and humble ſervant, CHARLES BESSONETT.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 19th of July, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN LYNCH, about eighteen or nineteen years old, of a ſwarthy complexion and down look, has black hair ſometimes curled but moſtly tied, and has a bend in his walk; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, well ſet, can read and write pretty well, much addicted to ſtrong liquor, appears very ignorant, and can ſcarce give an anſwer to any queſtion; had on and took with him, a ſhort coat of olive coloured cloth with wooden buttons, wilton waiſtcoat with white metal buttons, old beaver hat with white lining and cut in the faſhion, black leather breeches, white ſhirts, oznabrigs trowſers, grey woollen ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in this province, or returns him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges.

MARY EDDY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are requeſted not to harbour or carry off ſaid lad, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril.

Roſegill, in the county of Middleſex, Virginia, March 25, 1774.

A VALUABLE SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thouſand and ſeventy-ſix acres: it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenandoah River, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low grounds, is inconſiderable. The quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected, and furnaces, the land affording ſtone and lime, and iron and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected, a compleat merchant mill with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this there is, near the dwelling-houſe, a tub mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations, on one of them a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out houſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of a thouſand or five hundred acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate, there are one hundred and twelve negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtock of cattle, equal to any in the colony; horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, (on the River Rappahannock) or to leave them with the overſeer who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In the month of November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land and ſome of the negroes belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 150.

An ACT *for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of* Quebec *in* North-America.

WHEREAS his Majeſty, by his Royal proclamation, bearing date the ſeventh day of October, in the third year of his reign, thought fit to declare the proviſions which had been made in reſpect to certain countries, territories and iſlands in America, ceded to his Majeſty by the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris, on the tenth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty three: And whereas, by the arrangements made by the ſaid Royal proclamation, a very large extent of country, within which there were ſeveral colonies and ſettlements of the ſubjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the ſaid treaty, was left, without any proviſion being made for the adminiſtration of civil government therein; and certain parts of the territory of Canada, where ſedentary fiſheries had been eſtabliſhed and carried on by the ſubjects of France, inhabitants of the ſaid province of Canada, under grants and conceſſions from the government thereof, were annexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby ſubjected to regulations inconſiſtent with the nature of ſuch fiſheries: May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That all the territories, iſlands, and countries in North-America, belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, bounded on the ſouth by a line from the bay of Chaleurs, along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the river Saint Lawrence from thoſe which fall into the ſea, to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eaſtern bank of the river Connecticut, keeping the ſame latitude directly weſt, through the lake Champlain, until, in the ſame latitude, it meets the river Saint Lawrence; from thence up the eaſtern bank of the ſaid river to the lake Ontario, thence through the lake Ontario, and the river commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the eaſtern and ſouth eaſtern bank of lake Erie, following the ſaid bank, until the ſame ſhall be interſected by the northern boundary, granted by the charter of the province of Pennſylvania, in caſe the ſame ſhall be ſo interſected; and from thence along the ſaid northern and weſtern boundaries of the ſaid province, until the ſaid weſtern boundary ſtrike the Ohio: But in caſe the ſaid bank of the ſaid lake ſhall not be found to be ſo interſected, then following the ſaid bank until it ſhall arrive at that point of the ſaid bank which ſhall be neareſt to the north-weſtern angle of the ſaid province of Pennſylvania, and thence, by a right line, to the ſaid north-weſtern angle of the ſaid province; and thence along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid province, until it ſtrike the river Ohio; and along the bank of the ſaid river, weſtward, to the banks of the Miſſiſippi, and northward to the ſouthern boundary of the territory granted to the merchants adventurers of England, trading to Hudſon's Bay; and alſo all ſuch territories, iſlands, and countries, which have ſince the tenth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, annexed to, and made part and parcel of, the province of Quebec, as created and eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Royal proclamation of the ſeventh of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained, relative to the boundary of the province of Quebec, ſhall in any wiſe affect the boundaries of any other colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any right, title, or poſſeſſion, derived under any grant, conveyance, or otherwiſe howſoever, of or to any lands within the ſaid province, or the provinces thereto adjoining; but that the ſame ſhall remain and be in force, and have effect, as if this act had never been made.

And whereas the proviſions, made by the ſaid proclamation, in reſpect to the civil government of the ſaid province of Quebec, and the powers and authorities given to the Governor and other civil officers of the ſaid province, by the grants and commiſſions iſſued in conſequence thereof, have been found, upon experience, to be inapplicable to the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid province, the inhabitants whereof amounted, at the conqueſt, to above ſixty-five thouſand perſons profeſſing the religion of the Church of Rome, and enjoying an eſtabliſhed form of conſtitution and ſyſtem of laws, by which their perſons and property had been protected, governed, and ordered, for a long ſeries of years, from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the ſaid province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid proclamation, ſo far as the ſame relates to the ſaid province of Quebec, and the commiſſion under the authority whereof the government of the ſaid province is at preſent adminiſtrated, and all and every the ordinance and ordinances made by the Governor and Council of Quebec for the time being, relative to the civil government and adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province, and all commiſſions to Judges and other officers thereof, be, and the ſame are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the firſt day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

And, for the more perfect ſecurity and eaſe of the minds of the inhabitants of the ſaid province, it is hereby declared, That his Majeſty's ſubjects, profeſſing the religion of the Church of Rome of and in the ſaid province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy, the free exerciſe of the religion of the Church of Rome, ſubject to the King's ſupremacy, declared and eſtabliſhed by an act, made in the firſt year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the dominions and countries which then did, or thereafter ſhould belong to the Imperial Crown of this realm; and that the Clergy of the ſaid Church may hold, receive, and enjoy, their accuſtomed dues and rights, with reſpect to ſuch perſons only as ſhall profeſs the ſaid religion.

Provided nevertheleſs, That it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, to make ſuch proviſion out of the reſt of the ſaid accuſtomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the Proteſtant religion, and for the maintenance and ſupport of a Proteſtant Clergy within the ſaid province, as he or they ſhall, from time to time, think neceſſary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no perſon, profeſſing the religion of the Church of Rome, and reſiding in the ſaid province, ſhall be obliged to take the oath required by the ſaid ſtatute paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other oaths ſubſtituted by any other act in the place thereof; but that every ſuch perſon who, by the ſaid ſtatute, is required to take the oath therein mentioned, ſhall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and ſubſcribe the following oath before the Governor, or ſuch other perſon in ſuch Court of Record as his Majeſty ſhall appoint, who are hereby authoriſed to adminiſter the ſame, viz.

I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George, and him will defend to the utmoſt of my power, againſt all traiterous conſpiracies, and attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, and dignity; and I will do the utmoſt of my endeavour to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, all treaſons, and traiterous conſpiracies, which I ſhall know to be againſt him, or any of them; and all this I ſwear without any equivocation, mental evaſion, or ſecret reſervation, and renouncing all pardons and diſpenſations from any power or perſon whomſoever to the contrary.
—So help me GOD.

And every ſuch perſon, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to take ſaid oath before-mentioned, ſhall incur and be liable to the ſame penalties, forfeitures, diſabilities, and incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refuſing to take the oath required by the ſaid ſtatute paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects, within the province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may alſo hold and enjoy their property and poſſeſſions, together with all cuſtoms and uſages relative thereto, and all other their civil rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the ſaid proclamation, commiſſions, ordinances, and other acts and inſtruments, had not been made, and as may conſiſt with their allegiance to his Majeſty, and ſubjection to the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain; and that in all matters of controverſy, relative to property and civil rights, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the deciſion of the ſame; and all cauſes that ſhall hereafter be inſtituted in any of the courts of Juſtice, to be appointed within and for the ſaid province, by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall, with reſpect to ſuch property and rights, be determined agreeably to the ſaid laws and cuſtoms of Canada, until they ſhall be varied or altered by any ordinances that ſhall, from time to time, be paſſed in the ſaid province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council of the ſame, to be appointed in manner herein-after mentioned.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any lands that have been granted by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to be holden in free and common ſoccage.

Provided alſo, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for every perſon that is owner of any lands, goods or credits, in the ſaid province, and that has a right to alienate the ſaid lands, goods, or credits, in his or her life time, by deed of ſale, gift, or otherwiſe, to deviſe or bequeath the ſame at his or her death, by his or her laſt will and teſtament; any law, uſage, or cuſtom heretofore or now prevailing in the province, to the contrary hereof in any-wiſe notwithſtanding; ſuch will being executed, either according to the laws of Canada, or according to the forms preſcribed by the laws of England.

And whereas the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and the benefits and advantages reſulting from the uſe of it, have been ſenſibly felt by the inhabitants, from an experience of more than nine years, during which it has been uniformly adminiſtered; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſame ſhall be adminiſtered, and ſhall be obſerved as law in the province of Quebec, as well in the deſcription and quality of the offence as in the method of proſcription and trial; and the puniſhments and forfeitures thereby inflicted to the excluſion of every other rule of criminal law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the ſaid province before the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any reſpect notwithſtanding; ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch alterations amendments as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice and conſent of the legiſlative council of the ſaid province, hereafter to be appointed, ſhall, from time to time, cauſe to be made therein, in manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be neceſſary to ordain many regulations for the future welfare and good government of the province of Quebec, the occaſions of which cannot now be foreſeen; nor without much delay and inconvenience, be provided for, without intruſting that authority, for a certain time, and under proper reſtrictions, to perſons reſident there: And whereas it is at preſent inexpedient to call an Aſſembly; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manuel, and with the advice of the Privy Council, to conſtitute and appoint a Council for the affairs of the province of Quebec, to conſiſt of ſuch perſons reſident there, not exceeding twenty-three, nor leſs than ſeventeen, as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall be pleaſed to appoint; and, upon the death, removal, or abſence of any of the members of the ſaid council, in like manner to conſtitute and appoint ſuch and ſo many other perſon or perſons as ſhall be neceſſary to ſupply the vacancy or vacancies; which council, ſo appointed and nominated, or the major part thereof, ſhall have full power and authority to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government, of the ſaid province, with the conſent of his Majeſty's Governor, or, in his abſence, of the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend to authoriſe or impower the ſaid legiſlative Council to lay any taxes or duties within the ſaid province, ſuch rates and taxes only excepted as the inhabitants of any town or diſtrict within the ſaid province may be authoriſed by the ſaid council to aſſeſs, levy, and apply, within the ſaid town or diſtrict, for the purpoſe of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for any other purpoſe reſpecting the local convenience and œconomy of ſaid town or diſtrict.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ordinance ſo to be made, ſhall, within ſix months, be tranſmitted by the Governor, or, in his abſence, by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in chief for the time being, and laid before his Majeſty for his royal approbation; and if his Majeſty ſhall think fit to diſallow thereof, the ſame ſhall ceaſe and be void from the time that his Majeſty's order in council thereupon ſhall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided alſo, That no ordinance touching religion, or by which any puniſhment may be inflicted greater than fine or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be of any force or effect, until the ſame ſhall have received his Majeſty's approbation.

Provided alſo, That no ordinance ſhall be paſſed at any meeting of the Council where leſs than a majority of the whole Council is preſent, or at any time except between the firſt of January and the firſt day of May, unleſs upon ſome urgent occaſion, in which caſe every member thereof reſident at Quebec, or within fifty miles thereof, ſhall be perſonally ſummoned by the Governor, or, in his abſence, by the Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in chief for the time being, to attend the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent or hinder his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, by his or their letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, from erecting, conſtituting, and appointing, ſuch courts of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction within and for the ſaid province of Quebec, and appointing, from time to time, the Judges and officers thereof, as his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall think neceſſary and proper for the circumſtances of the ſaid province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to repeal or make void, within the ſaid province of Quebec, any act or acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, reſtraining or regulating, the trade or commerce of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America; but that all and every the ſaid acts, and alſo all acts of Parliament, heretofore made concerning or reſpecting the ſaid colonies and plantations, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be in force, within the ſaid province of Quebec, and every part thereof.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

The Oracle of Apollo *to the people of the iſland of* Samos.

Sam. GREAT God, th' impendent *Slav'ry* may we ſhun?
Apol. No; but th' enſlavers ſoon ſhall be undone.
Thus *Jove* his two-fold view at once effects;
Both's vice their childiſh politics corrects,
Who, from ſuch frequent proofs, don't underſtand
That ruin and unjuſt go hand-in-hand.

Baltimore, July 5, 1774.

ELEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, at his mills, on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, an Irish servant man named THOMAS WELSH, not a year in the country, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick set fellow, full faced and pretty much freckled, has brown hair, which he commonly wore tied; he took with him, a large black horse, saddle and bridle, with a switch tail and mane, trots, paces, and hand-gallops, has no brand or natural mark, his back is sore on and near his withers; he had with him, a new felt hat, one check, one linen, and one Russia linen shirt, and a pair of trowsers of the latter kind, a light coloured fustian fly coat, a green coat and waistcoat, white cloth breeches, good shoes and stockings, and silver buckles; it is likely he may look for employ in waiting upon a gentleman, as he has been formerly in that way; it is imagined he is gone in company with a supposed Cornelius Cummings, a cooper by trade, about five feet six or 7 inches high, has a long brown coat, flannel waistcoat, striped ticken trowsers, a large round hat, sandy complexion and hair, scarce long enough to tie, he has some cooper's tools with him, and 'tis thought they are bent for the West-Indies. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and horse, with the said Cornelius Cummings, if found together, so as the subscriber may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for Welsh, THREE POUNDS for the horse, and THREE POUNDS for the supposed Cornelius Cummings, if he is found in company, by

ROBERT CUMMINS.

Baltimore-town, June 25, 1774.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his special bail on Saturday the 18th inst. a certain DOMINICK JOSEPH KAYSER, aged about 28 years; he came from Germany about two years ago, he is of a swarthy complexion, long black hair, black eyes, and is about five feet ten inches high: He took with him a variety of cloaths, and will probably wear a gold laced waistcoat and hat, it is likely he may cut off his hair and wear a wig, as he got several made before he left this place; he understands Latin, and can speak the French and Dutch languages, he likewise speaks broken English, he is a Roman by profession, and is an artful cunning fellow; it is likely he will change his name to JOSEPH KAYSER or JOSEPH DOMINICK: he took with him a great quantity of goods, to the amount of three hundred pounds and upwards, from different people in this place, likewise a woman who says she is his wife, she is a French woman of a dark complexion, is short but very corpulent, she professes a great knowledge in physic, and will probably practise, he will perhaps practise himself, but never practised regular; it is thought he went with a certain Captain Brown to North-Carolina, the said Brown was very intimate with him, and he absconded with all his goods at the time Brown set sail. Whoever takes up the said Kayser and brings him to the subscriber, or puts him into the gaol of Baltimore, shall have the above reward, paid by

VOLERIUS DUKEHART.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, about the first of last June, or carried to a wrong place through mistake, a PINE BOX, stained blue with indigo, three feet long, one foot deep, and one foot wide, containing the following goods—half a pound of light drab sewing silk, two dozen padlocks, four groce of buttons, one dozen of burnt bone handled knives, two dozen of hinges, 18 pewter mugs and canns. Whoever has the same in possession, and will bring it to the subscribers, shall be entitled to the above Reward. COX AND FURMAN.

Bridge town, Cumberland county, West Jersey, July 25, 1774.

DELIVERED into my custody, the 17th instant, a certain negro man that calls himself RICHARD THOMPSON, and says he came from Black River, otherwise called Black Creek, in Virginia, in the schooner Sally, Captain Weathershald, bound to New York, and was cast away on Cape May about six months ago. The negro says he is a freeman; is about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 4 inches high. His master is desired to come, pay charges and take him away in six weeks, or he will be sold for the same.

ELIAS WHITECAR, *Gaoler.*

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d inst. (May) from the subscriber, at Manington, in Salem county, an Irish servant man named WILLIAM O'BRIAN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, with strait hair, high eye-brows, a down look and low voice; had on when he went away, a dark claret coloured coatee, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, a coarse shirt, grey woollen stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and an old hat: He served a time with Joseph Bullock, in Burlington county, and has since forfeited his freedom by getting in debt: It is supposed that he went away with one JOHN LLOYD, of a sandy complexion, hoarse voice, and much the same heighth of the other. Whoever takes them up shall have FIVE DOLLARS for each, or the above Reward for O'BRIAN alone, and reasonable charges, if he be secured so that his master may get him again.

ABRAHAM SHREVE.

Just published (price One Dollar) and to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and R. AITKEN, Bookseller, in Front-street, Philadelphia,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the last session of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumission of slaves*, &c. which is referred for further consideration till next session.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on lease for 99 years (renewable) subject to a ground-rent of fifty shillings sterling per ann. whereon is a good brick house, 25 by 36 feet, two story front and three back, well finished, and a good brick store-house, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-street (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two story granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; also behind the store is a stable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well inclosed. The dwelling-house, store-house and stable may be rented separate from the wharf and ware-house. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS.
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on Saturday the 18th day of June, a servant boy, country born, between seven and eight years old, named SAMUEL VANDEGRIF, a smart lively boy, with fair hair; had on when he went away, a striped lincey jacket with sleeves, tow shirt and petticoat trowsers, new shoes with strings, and an old felt hat: It is supposed he was taken off by John M'Clerty, his step-father, as they were seen together the same day; and it is also supposed that Agnes M'Clarety, the boy's mother, and Jane Willson, alias Johnson, his grandmother, were in company; and as the boy was brought up by his said grandmother, who went with him through the country begging charity, it is likely she may take him and follow the same calling, and endeavour to sell him. Whoever takes up the said boy shall have the above Reward, and if he is found in the custody of the above persons, or either of them, whoever secures them so that they may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward also, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JENKINS.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term of years,

A GRIST MILL, now in order for country work, and in an extraordinary part of the country for wheat, with a saw mill near ready to run, and there is not a saw mill within fourteen miles of said place, with a never failing stream quite sufficient for three mills; situate in Kent county on Delaware, at the head of a creek known by the name of Murderkill Creek, within one mile of a landing where vessels attend, and the tide water comes up to the mill seat, where all wheat, flour, and scantling, or other produce, may be carried by water to the landing, without the expence of a team: Great quantities of wheat are carried from this to Philadelphia: Any person or persons inclining to buy or lease, may have every necessary belonging to both mills, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living at said mill. It may be entered upon at any time.

THOMAS OGLE.

THE BRISTOL BATHS AND CHALYBEATE WELLS,

Are compleated in the most commodious manner, for such persons as may incline to make use of them the approaching season.

IT is for strangers to be informed that these Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diseases which had resisted every other medicine, have been for some years deservedly in the highest repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, seldom even at the first drinking offending the stomach, always strengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably useful, if not specific, in all relaxed, debilitated constitutions, whether arising from sickness, residing too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obstructions in the liver, spleen and mesenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extensive for an advertisement, for which reason the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uses and the advantageous situation of Bristol, to the experiments and observations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Bristol, read before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. and soon after published in a small pamphlet.

Baltimore, July 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday the 25th of March last, an Irish servant man named NICHOLAS M'COY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair; had on an old felt hat, brown jacket without sleeves, blue coat, the sleeves of which are of a different blue, being somewhat newer, leather breeches, long at the knees and something torn in the seat, new strong shoes made to tye, and a tow linen shirt, but it is probable he may change some of his clothes. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home, shall have, if out of the county, FIVE POUNDS Reward, and if out of the province, the above Reward, paid by ABRAHAM PATTON.

N. B. He formerly lived with Melcher Keener, Tavern-keeper, in this town, and can speak and understand Dutch. All masters of vessels are warned not to take off said servant at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a long term of years,

ABOUT four or five hundred acres, or a less quantity of land, in Virginia, near the great falls of Potowmack, where it is said may be very conveniently built a long range of mills, and other water works. Those who incline to purchase or rent the said land, may know the terms by applying or writing to the subscriber, living near the said Falls. BRYAN FAIRFAX.

General Post-Office, New-York, July 13, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the further improving of correspondence, a RIDER will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Post from New-York, and return to that place on Thursday morning following.

By command of the Dep. Post master General.
R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Just imported in the ship Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At the sign of the Spread Eagle in Market-street, near the Court-House, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are, best Peruvian Bark, Jalap, Ipecacuana; camphire, epsom and Glauber salts; antimony, borax; salt petre; manna; magnesia; sago; salop, and pearl barley; patent medicines; Anderson's, Lockyer's and Hooper's pill's; Daffy's elixir; Turlington's balsam; British oil; Jesuits and Bateman's drops, &c. lavender, Hungary, Italian, orange, flower, and damask rose waters; excellent sallad oil; and genuine Strasburgh rappee: Also a compleat assortment of painters colours, with brushes, tools, camels hair pencils; water colours in shells; marble slabs, with mullers for grinding paint, &c. window glass by the box or small quantity; shop furniture; marble and glass mortars; pill boxes; syrup; ointment and galley pots, phials, &c. &c.

Orders from physicians and store-keepers in town or country will be thankfully received and strictly complied with, and the best price given for clean mustard seed.

Said RICHARDS has erected a manufactory at Lamberton, about half a mile below Trenton, for making the useful Dutch stone ware, and sand crucibles equal to any imported from Holland, and at twenty five per cent. less. Orders are received in town or at said works, and will be compleated in fourteen days for any moderate quantity made in such form as may be required.—He has at said Lamberton, pickled Sturgeon and fine Maryland Herrings cured for families private use, much better than those put up in the common way; also a quantity of RICE.—He has also a new vessel built on purpose to suit said place, with proper stores to receive any goods.

July 26, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, a servant man, named JAMES LAND, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has black hair and black eyes, middling well set, this country born; had on and took with him an old raccoon hat, oznabrigs shirt, two pair of oznabrigs trowsers, a pair of white yarn stocking, half worn shoes with brass buckles, and an half worn broadcloth jacket and under ditto. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, or brings him to his master again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ELLIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy Negro Man, about 27 years of age; he has had the small pox and measles, and is a good farmer. Any person inclining to purchase may be informed of the reasons for his being sold, and the price asked for him, by applying to Mr. CHARLES STEDMAN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

The noted TAVERN, the sign of the Rising Sun, commonly called the Red House, about six miles from Baltimore Town, on the main road to Philadelphia, is now in every respect neatly fitted up and kept by

DUNCAN CARMICHAEL,

WHO flatters himself, as he is determined to be always furnished with all kinds of liquors of the best quality, and tea and coffee of the best kind, with good stables and oats for horses, that all ladies and gentlemen, who shall please to divert themselves with riding so far, will be pleased with their entertainment; and he begs leave to assure the generous public, that he will continue with an unremitted assiduity to maintain their good opinion of him, and shall be ever obliged to all who may favor him with their custom.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER.

SO useful in chronic diseases; situated in the most healthy part of the province of Pennsylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the house of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at several other commodious houses in the neighbourhood of said springs.

N. B. Of said FRENCH may be had, Dr. Rush's Experiments and Observations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diseases and in what manner it should be used.

MASON AND DORSEY,

In Water-street, a little below Walnut-street, have for SALE, the following GOODS, viz.

RUM and molasses, by the hogshead; loaf, lump, and Muscovado sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, and rice; allspice, pepper, ginger, and mustard; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon, Weston and country made snuff; brimstone, allom, copperas, and salt-petre, by the keg, or otherwise; indigo, madder, logwood, redwood, and fustick; wrapping paper, cotton, bar lead, and shot; bar iron of the best quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, steel. Also choice mackarel, and a quantity of excellent pork, with sundry other articles.

WANTED,

A PARTNER in a large distillery, with a capital as large as the utensils, which are fit to distil fourteen hogsheads of rum per week: The still house is very convenient as all the pump work goes by a horse. Enquire of the printer.

VOL. III. NUMB. 151.

DUNLAP'S

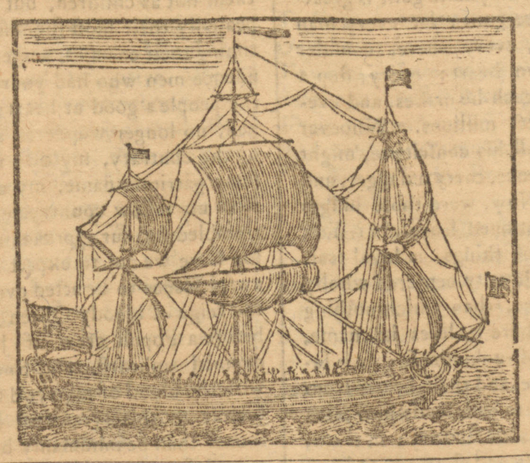
Pennſylvania PACKET

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1774.



From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND.

FOR the preſervation of the balance of *power* in Europe, what lives have been loſt! what ſums expended!—But the preſervation of public *liberty* ſeems a matter of perfect indifference to you.

Kings, when *their power* was in danger, made you believe that *your intereſt* was concerned. You know the conſequences, and your poſterity will feelingly remember them. But Kings ſee the demolition of public liberty with indifference:—indifference! nay, with ſatisfaction; witneſs our Gazettes, where the ſtrides of deſpotiſm are exhibited with triumph.

Corſica, emancipated from the tyranny of one ſtate—a little tyrant, and eaſily controuled—was ſeized by a great one, and ſubjected to abſolute monarchy irretrievably.

Sweden is no longer free; liberty is abſorbed by monarchy; and the many muſt be ſubject to one.

Poland enjoyed a kind of public liberty; if all were not free, ſome were. The King was choſen for the good of all; and he, as the firſt ſubject, had a juſt preheminence. All this is at an end. Poland is divided amongſt three abſolute monarchs, whoſe ſovereign will is to give law to a vaſt multitude of freemen. All this, my countrymen, you have ſeen within theſe dozen years almoſt:—A greater annihilation of public freedom in Europe, than was ſeen in a century before.

And what remains are there yet? The Swiſs Cantons, and the Dutch.

And if the Emperor, the Kings of France and Pruſſia, agree to divide theſe Cantons among themſelves, and treat the Swiſs as they have done the Poles, what can prevent them? Not the Swiſs themſelves. The moment this partition is agreed upon, that moment it is effected. For who will, or who can interfere? No abſolute monarch will interfere, becauſe it is their intereſt that no free ſtate ſhould exiſt. If Holland ſhould take the alarm, a partition of their own country will inevitably follow; for the Swiſs and themſelves can never be able to oppoſe the united power of Pruſſia, Auſtria, and France, the immediate gainers, together with Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, confederates for the ſame purpoſe of enſlaving mankind.

But I hear you ſay, my countrymen, that England will never ſuffer this. I am not of this opinion: if England, or thoſe who guide it, loved public liberty, they never would have permitted France to enſlave Corſica; never would have permitted a Swediſh King to become abſolute; never would have allowed the partition of Poland. But the balance of power, and the public liberty of mankind, are viewed by Sovereigns in a very different point of view.

I have been led into theſe reflections by a conſideration of what is at preſent agitating in our councils, and which ſhews the unfavourable aſpect of thoſe who are at the helm of your affairs to liberty.—To break through all the charters granted to America, and reduce the whole to abſolute deſpotiſm, is rather at preſent too hardy an undertaking, pliant and ſubmiſſive as we are.—To gain a firm foundation for it, ſeems no difficult matter.—The eſtabliſhment of abſolute monarchy at Quebec, inſtead of moulding it into a free Britiſh government, will ſerve as a model for future attempts; and to lay the foundations as wide as poſſible, let the limits of all the preſent governments be abridged, in order to enlarge the boundary of deſpotic power.

Do you need any other proofs, my fellow-citizens, of the complexion of the times? Are you tame enough to bear theſe encroachments on the general liberties of mankind? Do you think your ſuperiors will permit you efficaciouſly to aid the Hollanders or the Swiſs, when their liberties are at ſtake, whilſt they are making encroachments on the freedom of their own country? introducing a ſyſtem of laws, inconſiſtent with freedom, with the genius of Engliſh government, and with the manifeſt view of trying your temper.—Another election is approaching; I hope not the laſt.—Look to your men; on your choice depends, under a ſuperintending Providence, the fate of your poſterity, perhaps your own fate. O.

To the PUBLIC in general, but more in particular to OWNERS and MASTERS of VESSELS.

HAVING had an opportunity of making ſome obſervations on the manner of the working of ſhips pumps now in uſe, and as the lives of thouſands of men greatly depend on the relief expected by them in caſes of ſpringing of leaks at ſea, which often proves fatal to thoſe unfortunate men; and for want of a more expeditious method of diſcharging the water occaſioned by ſuch leaks, many veſſels and lives are loſt. In order to remedy this great difficulty, I have conſtructed a pump on an entire new plan, which will coſt but little more at firſt than thoſe now in uſe, and will laſt fifty or more years, and when worn out will fetch half its firſt coſt, as it is made all of copper and iron except the boxes. Two men will raiſe more water with one of theſe pumps, and with far greater eaſe than eight men can with four pumps that are now in uſe, as they can work from morning till night and be no more tired than at common work, although the pumps now made uſe of takes a whole ſhip's company, who are often worn out with labour and fatigue, and all loſt.

There is another conveniency in this pump, as it takes far leſs room in a veſſel than the others, which in a few voyages will pay for the coſt of the pumps in the extraordinary ſtowage in the veſſels hold.

I am not about to ſay much more on this head, as I have at my houſe in Second-ſtreet, the third door from the corner of Race-ſtreet, the model of the machine in miniature, which will diſcharge near one barrel of water in half a minute, and one as large as ſhips pumps in common will diſcharge near ſix times that quantity in the ſame ſpace of time, with great eaſe to the workers. As this machine is conſtructed on ſuch plain and ſimple principles, it may be thought by ſome to be ſcarce worth notice: But give me leave to tell them, that the more ſimple and plain any machine is conſtructed, provided it anſwers the purpoſe intended, the more extraordinary it is thought by thoſe of judgment: And in order to confirm and make appear what I have here inſerted, any perſons that will pleaſe to call at my houſe as above directed, may ſee the machine, and its manner of working.

EBENEZER ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1774.

SILK FACTORY.

THOSE perſons who are Candidates for *Premiums* for raiſing *Cocoons* and reeling *Raw Silk*, agreeable to the conditions formerly publiſhed by the Managers of the Filature, for the year 1774, are deſired to produce proper certificates reſpecting the ſame, on or before the 15th day of next October, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any premiums.

A QUANTITY of

NUTMEGS,

Juſt IMPORTED, to be SOLD by

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun.

At his WAREHOUSE in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door from the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS of the beſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels;

Weſt-India RUM;

Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate uſe;

Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter caſks and bottles;

Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks;

A few dozens of right good CLARET;

A parcel of RHUBARB;

A new London made CABLE, about 9 and a half inches;

And ſome caſks of eſſence VINEGAR.

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE and Co.

PARCHMENT,

Which by thoſe who have tried it, is eſteemed ſuperior to moſt imported from England, made and ſold at reaſonable rates by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-Street, a little below Walnut-Street, Philadelphia.

Sold alſo by JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

THE demand for this Parchment being much increaſed of late, hath encouraged ſaid Wood to extend his works, ſo that he now expects to ſupply his cuſtomers in a manner more ſatisfactory than heretofore, without fear of a diſappointment.

*** He hath for ſale a quantity of wool, amongſt which is a parcel ſuitable for hatters.

DAVID WISE,

SILK DYER and SCOWERER from London, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above the Drawbridge, in Philadelphia.

DYES, ſcours, and colours all kinds of ſilks, ſattins and cloths after the beſt and moſt approved methods in London, he ſcours, cleanſes and refreſhes all kinds of men and womens apparel, taking out any ſpots, ſtains, &c. and making them look as new: He alſo ſcours and cleanſes buck or doe ſkin breeches, and will dye them of any colour; cotton, woollen or linen yarn or thread, dyed blue, red, green, or any other colour; ſtore-keepers or ſhop keepers who may have any ſilks, ſattins, cottons, jeans or cloths damaged or ſtained, may have them intirely repaired or dyed of any other colour. Orders for ſea complied with on the ſhorteſt notice. As he is a new beginner in this city, he hopes his care, aſſiduity and the merit of his performance will entitle him to the countenance and friendſhip of the public, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve, both by a punctuality to his engagements and at the moſt moderate prices.

Southampton, Bucks-County, Sept. 5th, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of WRIGHT and MURRAY, ſhop-keepers, being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts before the firſt day of October, to WRIGHT and FLACK, who continues the buſineſs and are properly impowered to receive the ſame. Alſo they who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to ſend in their accounts to be ſettled and paid.

WRIGHT and FLACK continues the ſtore with a large and general aſſortment of goods, where all who are pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt moderate terms.

Germantown, September 7th, 1774.

MINES AND ORES.

THE public is hereby acquainted, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply himſelf to the trying all ſorts of ores and metals. Such as are inclined to know the value of their ores of any kind, may depend upon being ſerved with all accuracy. The price of gold is two Dollars; of ſilver, copper, lead, &c. &c. one Dollar. Enquire at Mr. Loſch's tavern, or at Mr. Chriſtopher Sower's, Printer, in Germantown. JACOB VIEDEBANT.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of Auguſt laſt, from his ſpecial bail, living in Pencader, Hundred, New-Caſtle County, WILLIAM PAGE, a ſhoemaker by trade, about 33 years of age, almoſt ſix feet high, a ſtrait fellow, of a dark complexion, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, tied behind: Had on when he went away, a ſtocking pattern jacket without ſleeves, with orange and green colours in it, the back parts of blue cloth, a white ſhirt, a pair of check trowſers, a pair of black grain pumps, a pair of old large plated buckles: It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Warwick in Maryland, having a wife there, but not living together agreeable for ſome years, it is thought he will proceed further. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN BROWN, AND
WILLIAM BLACK, Conſtable.

September 1, 1774.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, Newcaſtle County, a ſervant lad named MATTHEW MACCHEON, about fifteen years of age: Had on and with him when he went away, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, one tow and one oznabrigs ditto, one ſtriped linen jacket, one pair of ſhoes, two pair of buckles, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, one flag handkerchief, one black milled ſea hat: He is rather long viſaged, out mouthed, freſh complexion, light hair and cut ſhort. He came from Briſtol laſt April with Captain Seymour Hood. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, from

MARY HARVEY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby warned not to carry him off at their peril.

September 8, 1774.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Sunbury, in Northumberland county, the ſecond of Auguſt laſt, an apprentice lad, named JOHN BURT, about 15 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, ſtrait brown hair, and of an effeminate voice: Had on and took with him, when he went away, a kerſey ſurtout coat, two cloth and two linen jackets, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, and one white ſhirt: He has been guilty of ſeveral diſhoneſt actions, which can be too well proved againſt him. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid apprentice and deliver him to Mr. JOSEPH FOX, blackſmith, in ſixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

CHARLES GOUGH.

September 7th, 1774.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant lad named ENOCH BALLART, 15 years old, and well ſet: Had on a coarſe white ſhirt, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, coarſe tow trowſers, no ſtockings, but good ſhoes. He took with him a young dog. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE STUART.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle Hundred and county, near the Red-Lyon, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN TURNER, about 22 years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a fair complexion, a little pock-pitted, wears his own long fair hair, which he keeps platted and tied up, and is a pretty good ſcholar: Had on when he went away, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, two linen ditto, a ſhort nankeen coat, a coarſe wool hat, old buckſkin breeches, new double ſoaled ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and a pair of worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, if taken in the county, and if taken out of it the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN JACQUET.

Abraham Uſher and *George Henry*,

Have juſt imported in the St. George, Capt. Inglis, and the Cæſar, Capt. Miller, from London, and are now opening at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet.

AN aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; they alſo expect a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. ABRAHAM USHER, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, whoſe accounts are due, to make payment.

TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MITCHELL's

Wine, Spirit, Rum and Sugar Store,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Beſt genuine MADEIRA WINES, } by the pipe, hogs-
Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, } head, quar-
BRANDY of the beſt quality, } ter-caſk or gallon.

Genuine Old PORT, }
TENERIFF, } WINES, by the pipe,
LISBON, SHERRY, } quarter caſk or dozen.
FYALL and MOUNTAIN }

Excellent bottled CLARET by the dozen,

A few dozens of old HOCK,

SHONE's beſt London bottled PORTER,

Weſt-India and Country Rum,

Muſcovado Sugars of all ſorts, by the hogſhead, tierce or barrel,

Molaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper, Alſpice,

Carolina new Rice in tierces, Roſin in barrels,

Green and Bohea Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,

Beſt French and Carolina Indigo, by the large or ſmall quantity,

Ground Red Wood of the beſt quality, Madder, Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, and ground Ginger,

Ground White and Red Lead in ſmall caſks, and Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds, the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms. And his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 30th, 1774.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

PRINTER in KING'S STREET, near the MARKET,

THE LANCASTER

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1775.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

The SECOND EDITION of a

PRETTY STORY,

Written in the Year of our LORD 2774,

BY PETER GRIEVOUS, ESQ; A.B.C.D.E

Veluti in Speculo.

THE potent enemies of America laid open, being ſome account of the baneful effects attending the uſe of *diſtilled ſpirituous liquors*, and the *Slavery* of the *Negroes*, to be ſold by HALL AND SELLARS, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and JOHN DUNLAP.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Hath juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown Hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, upon reaſonable terms.——Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of MARY HUGG, late of Lewes-Town, in the county of Suſſex, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted, to JAMES KING, of Philadelphia, or JOHN WESTLEY, of Lewes-Town, Executors.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from on board the ſhip Renown, ROBERT IRWIN, a carpenter by trade, a low ſet man, marked with the ſmall pox and much freckled, about thirty years of age; he wore a reddiſh wig, a fine Engliſh hat, a brown coat, a drugget jacket ſtriped with red and blue, and leather breeches: He had a woman with him whom he called his wife, with a child about nine months old at her breaſt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any gaol in this province, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN PRINGLE.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

THE grand principle of the Quebec bill is to introduce, or re-eſtabliſh, the laws of Canada, in order to ſupercede thoſe of England. Whence are thoſe laws derived? From the conſtitutions of the city of Paris. Whence are the Scotch derived? From the ſame ſource. What is the grand foundation of all three? The civil law. What again, is the pervading principle of that law? To oppreſs the weak, and to authorize and protect with impunity the rich, ſtrong, and powerful in their oppreſſions. Do the laws of Scotland and Canada admit of a jury? No. What is the eſſential difference between the Scotch heritable juriſdictions as formerly ſubſiſting, and the French or Canadian Seignories? None. What is the ſtate of ſuch as live under thoſe tenures? That of *abſolute ſlavery*. Are the reſident occupiers of lands on rent, &c. conſidered as ſo much live ſtock? They are. What was the reaſon which induced that great politician and lawyer Lord Hardwicke to promote a bill in 1749 for taking away thoſe juriſdictions in Scotland? His *deteſtation* of *ſlavery* and *love* of perſonal liberty. What is the intention of introducing, and now confirming them in Canada? A *love of arbitrary power*. Can his Majeſty, under his ſign manual, by the preſent bill, iſſue a *lettre de Cachet?* He can. What redreſs has the perſon ſo confined? None. Does the common law of England extend to the province of Quebec? It does not. Are the inhabitants intitled to the liberties and privileges ſecured to Engliſhmen by Magna Charta? They are not. What ſecurity for perſonal liberty is there in this country? Magna Charta, a writ of Habeas Corpus by common law in term time; and a writ of Habeas Corpus, under the act of Charles the ſecond, in and out of term. If, then, an undefined impriſonment of the perſon be *legal* by the conſtitutions of Paris, and that none of thoſe ſecurities now mentioned extend, or can extend, to Quebec, may not any perſon in the province, except the Governor for the time being, be confined for life at the will of the Prince? He may. Is there no poſſible method to procure relief or redreſs for the injured party? None, unleſs both Houſes of Parliament ſhould addreſs his Majeſty for his releaſe, or proceed by bill of attainder againſt the ſuppoſed adviſer of the meaſure. Can his Majeſty reſume all grants of lands made *with* or *without* a compenſation to the poſſeſſor, who may have expended his whole fortune on their improvement and cultivation? He can. Can his Majeſty levy the *twentieth* on the clergy without the conſent of Parliament? He can. Are there any dues collected now on the French laity, which are not permitted to be paid or demanded in this country? Yes, for permiſſion to eat fleſh meat in lent, or feaſt days, to marry within certain degrees of conſanguinity, for remiſſion of penance, for indulgences, and for remitting the public eccleſiaſtical cenſures ordained by the church for fornication and adultery. What is the mode of coercion with which the Romiſh clergy is armed to enforce payment in theſe ſeveral inſtances? The immediate power of puniſhment in the firſt inſtance, and excommunication, ſhould the party prove refractory, by which laſt he is cut off from all the benefits of civil ſociety, as well in reſpect to temporal as to ſpiritual concerns. Then what is the eſſential difference between the conſtitution of Quebec now, and when in poſſeſſion of its former maſters? None, but that George the third governs, and General Carlton commands, inſtead of Lewis the fifteenth and Monſieur Montcalm.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

On LOYALTY.

WE have formerly been ſtunned with the big word prerogative, by thoſe who contend for unlimited loyalty; men who, while they reſerve to themſelves a right to be the moſt turbulent of all ſubjects, would make all others the tameſt and blindeſt of all ſlaves. But what prerogative do they mean? I know of no prerogative in the Crown, which is not at the ſame time a certain privilege of the people; for their ſake granted, and for their ſake to be exerted: and where a prerogative is claimed in oppoſition to the rights and intereſts of the people, ſo far a tyranny is claimed; tyranny being nothing elſe but the government of one man, or a few, over many, againſt their inclination and intereſt. And where prerogative is exerciſed more to the hurt than the good of the governed, it is no longer prerogative, but violence and uſurpation; and therefore, in England, ſeveral prerogatives have, from time to time, been taken from the Crown, becauſe the Crown had abuſed them. A certain Britiſh King was wont to ſay, "That ſo long as he could make Biſhops and Judges, he would have what law and goſpel he pleaſed." An impious and arbitrary ſaying, and a bold one, to come from a Prince of ſo mean a ſpirit, and governing a brave and free people, who were diſgraced by his perſon and ridiculous reign, which is one of thoſe that ſtain our annals. But for all the abſurdity of his government and the ſmallneſs of his ſoul, he found himſelf able, by the aſſiſtance of ſycophants, to multiply and entail many evils upon theſe kingdoms. It is certain that he and ſome of his ſucceſſors found out complaiſant Biſhops and Judges, that the religion and politics of the court were generally the religion and politicks of Weſtminſter hall, and of Henry the Seventh's chapel. Abſolute power in the crown was pleaded and granted in both theſe ſolemn places; ſo wicked and mercileſs a thing is ſelf-intereſt! Thoſe grave men, who were by profeſſion the guardians of truth and law, gave up both, to keep preferment, or to acquire it. How little are men to be truſted, and how little does religion bind them! They can break the ſtrongeſt bonds, violate the moſt awful oaths, and commit the moſt horrid, moſt extenſive treacheries, for the vileſt and moſt uncertain gratifications. It is certain, that thoſe judges, counſellors, and clergy, who have adjudged a diſpenſing and lawleſs power to Kings, had, each of them, the guilt of a thouſand private murtherers upon his hands: they, as it were, ſigned a dead warrant for their country; and as much as in them lay, made themſelves the authors of univerſal barbarity, ſlavery, infamy, and wretchedneſs, and of every other evil and wickedneſs, which is produced by that great ſource of all evil and wickedneſs, arbitrary power.—Of this we are ſure, that the leaſt public guilt is greater than the greateſt private guilt: let every man concerned in public truſt, every where, conſider this, and examine his own heart: every ſtep a public man takes, every ſpeech he makes, and every vote he gives, may affect millions. Whoever acts in a great nation againſt his conſcience, might perhaps, with more innocence, carry a dagger, and ſtab twenty men a day.—Now, were thoſe judges and counſellors above-mentioned Loyaliſts? Yes, doubtleſs, if there are ſuch things as loyal traitors: for, even ſuppoſing loyalty centered wholly in the perſon of the Prince, than which nothing is more falſe; yet, even here it loſes its name, ſince it does him the higheſt unkindneſs; as it ſeparates him from his people, and their hearts from him; and as it tempts him to evil, loads him with infamy and guilt, and leſſens his ſecurity; in truth, ſuch loyalty is perfidiouſneſs and flattery, and has coſt many Princes their lives and their kingdoms. No good Prince will pretend there is any loyalty due to him, further than he himſelf is loyal to the law, and obſervant of his people, the maker of Kings and laws. If any man, miſled by ſound and deluſion, doubts this, let him conſider what is the deſign of magiſtracy, and what the duty of magiſtrates; and if he has reaſon in him, he will find that his duty is only due to thoſe that perform theirs; that protection and allegiance are reciprocal; that every man has a right to defend what no man has a right to take: that the divine right of Kings, if they had it, can only warrant them in doing actions that are divine, and cannot protect them in cruelty, depredation, and oppreſſion: that a divine right to act wickedly, is a contradiction and blaſphemy, as it is a reproach upon the duty, as if he gave any man a commiſſion to be a devil: that a King, in compariſon with the univerſe, is not ſo much as the mayor of a town, in compariſon with a kingdom; and that, was Mr. Mayor to be called King, it would give him no new right; or, if any King was called Mr. Mayor, it would not leſſen or abrogate his old juriſdiction: that they are both civil officers, and that an offence in the leſſer is more pardonable than an offence in the greater: that the doctrines of unbroken, hereditary right, and of blind obedience, are the ſlights and forgeries of flatterers, who bely Heaven and abuſe men, to make their own court to power; and in fine, that government, honeſt and legal government, is the authority of law, and not of luſt. There are principles upon which every free government muſt ſtand, and that we Britons dare tell ſuch truths and publiſh ſuch principles, is the glory of our civil and religious freedom. They are truths which every Britain ought to know, even children and ſervants: they are eternal truths that will remain for ever, though in too many countries they are dangerous or uſeleſs, or little known: they are truths to which the King is beholden for his preſent ſucceſſion, and they are principles of Engliſh loyalty, as well as of Engliſh liberty.

Before I have done, I would take notice of another miſtake, very common, concerning loyalty: it is indeed a trick more than miſtake; I mean thoſe who would aſſert or rather create a ſort of loyalty to miniſters, and make every thing they do not like an offence againſt their maſter. How endleſs are the arts and inſtances of deceiving! and yet the ſtaleſt artifices are ſtill new. The above is a method which bad miniſters have ever taken, but which good men want not. Innocent miniſters will never proſtitute the name and authority of the Prince to protect their own faults and miſtakes; and every wiſe and indifferent man will be for preſerving him from the imputation of the guilt and folly of his ſervants, who, whenever they are for thruſting in their maſter between themſelves and the cenſure and odium of their own actions, do at once acknowledge that their own actions are evil, and that they would barbarouſly and ungratefully make a ſcreen of their Sovereign, and ſave themſelves upon his ruin and diſgrace. What can be more vile! What more diſloyal than this! And yet who were louder in their prate about loyalty than the worſt of miniſters ever have been, even while they were weakening their maſter's hand, creating him enemies, and ſetting him at variance with his people? This is ſo true, that it has been ſome times impoſſible to love the Prince without abhorring his ſervants, and to ſerve them without hurting or abuſing him; and yet while they were very loyally undoing him, it was, forſooth, high diſloyalty to reſiſt or oppoſe them

BRUTUS.

TO THE KING.

AS your Majeſty has been pleaſed to give your royal aſſent to the bill for eſtabliſhing Popery in Canada, I think it a duty incumbent on every Engliſhman to declaim againſt ſuch a deſtructive act; deſtructive in the moſt extenſive ſenſe to our civil and religious liberties: How ought we to be upon our guard againſt a Houſe of Commons who can with eyes open paſs ſuch a bill, diametrically oppoſite to the *coronation oath?* I have not the vanity to ſuppoſe this letter will have the deſired effect, when the addreſs of your loyal citizens met with contempt. It is the grand criterion by which we diſcover a good Prince, to be free of acceſs, ready to receive his ſubjects petitions to redreſs their grievances. Affability ought to be the conſtant concomitant of a Monarch; but alas! What a diſgrace to the Britiſh empire, that the Mayor and Commons of your loyal city of London ſhould be waiting with a petition, and with the greateſt difficulty obtain an admiſſion, to be treated almoſt with contempt, and diſmiſſed without any hopes of redreſs! I beg leave to remind your Majeſty of the old proverb, *vox Populi vox Dei:* Happy would it have been for the Britiſh nation if your Majeſty had obeyed the voice of God in the people, when they cried out, No Popery. I felt for your Majeſty as you went to the Houſe of Commons amidſt the repeated diſapprobations of your ſubjects, conſidering your exalted ſtation; but when I again conſidered, that notwithſtanding you have been pleaſed to call yourſelf the father of the people, you have acted with little love towards them, and have treated them not as children, but as ſlaves; denying repeatedly their moſt ſubmiſſive remonſtrances, cheriſhing their enemies, and expelling from your confidence men who had your Majeſty's welfare and the people's good at heart; I was no longer amazed, no longer wondered at their treatment, but on the contrary, my own ſoul was fired with the ſame patriotic flame, my country's good. I felt with my fellow countrymen for our loſt liberties, trembled for our approaching fate; for what reaſon have we not to expect a repetition of thoſe awful ſcenes to be acted over again which ſtained the reign of bloody Queen Mary, to be dragged before a Popiſh crew of Jeſuitical prieſts, condemned unheard, and Smithfield again ſtained with the blood of martyr'd ſaints? but ſooner than ſubmit to this tyrannical mode of government, ſooner than be inhumanly butchered by a ſavage mercileſs crew, who eſtabliſh their religion with the ſword (I am perſuaded I ſpeak the ſentiments of millions of my countrymen, when I avow death would be more welcome) our blood would be nobly ſpilt in defending our glorious privileges, as eſtabliſhed at the revolution. The martyr'd ſhades of our forefathers, who died valiantly in defending their liberties, would riſe to inſpire us with courage: the happineſs of being a free people, able to tranſmit to our children privileges of a civil and religious nature, free and unſpotted, would invigorate us with double fortitude, and make us wiſh to live no longer than our liberties exiſted. With the greateſt ſubmiſſion I would beg leave to remind your Majeſty, that every attempt made to enſlave the ſubject is plucking a gem from your own crown: A Monarch's happineſs depends upon the welfare of the people, they are inſeparably connected, and when once an attempt is made either to enſlave the ſubject, or to oppreſs him by taxes, the downfal of that ſtate is inevitable; their happineſs is inſeparable, conſequently their ruin is mutual. Your Majeſty's paſſive government is not only felt by your Britiſh ſubjects here, but thoſe in America feel the like oppreſſion, notwithſtanding their ſincere attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and family, the happineſs they feel in granting to your Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply levied by their own Parliament, the repeated diſplays of loyalty they have ever ſhewn, in devoting their lives and fortune for your Majeſty's ſervice and the public good; and yet to be taxed by a Britiſh Parliament, notwithſtanding they have a legiſlative power of their own, notwithſtanding the glorious charters granted them, are diametrically oppoſite to ſuch a mode of government. How unconſtitutional, how does it diſaffect their hearts towards your Majeſty's perſon and government? No wonder they oppoſe with vigour every method made uſe of to enſlave them; they are ſenſible of the ineſtimable value of their privileges, and they ſeem determined to ſtand or fall with their glorious charters. Your royal grandfather well knew the principal ſupport of his crown was the ſincere attachment of the people, he prized their eſteem, knowing that to be the greateſt bulwark againſt a foreign or domeſtic plot; happy the Monarch, happy the people under ſuch a Monarch, who have each others intereſt at heart, whoſe grand aim terminates in each other's welfare! ſuch a ſtate, ſuch a nation, is impregnable; they may ſmile at the attempts of any foreign power, knowing their greateſt ſtrength conſiſts in their joint concurrence for each other's good.

I would now beg leave to addreſs your Majeſty with all ſubmiſſion, not in the character of a Princely Monarch, but as a parent to a large family; conſider their happineſs is centered in you, your's in the government of your people: Let your numerous offspring be ſo many incentives to your well governing, think what your predeceſſors have ſuffered in conſequence of their Popiſh attachment, think of that faith of which you are ſtiled a defender, nor violate what you have ſo ſolemnly engaged to maintain. May the kind interpoſing hand of that Monarch by whom Kings reign, direct propitious! May he, the great parent of univerſal nature, guide you through the dark labyrynths of ſtate! May your Majeſty no longer remain unconcerned, but awake to a ſenſe of your people's happineſs, and your own glory! Baniſh from your Council men who are ſlaves to avarice, enemies to your Majeſty's illuſtrious family, and to our free conſtitution! We ſhall then be a happy people, no longer be diſaffected to your Majeſty's perſon and government, but exult in the glorious privileges of a free people under the ſmiles of a Britiſh Monarch.

T. H.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 29.

WE hear from Salem, that laſt week the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; waited upon his Excellency the Governor with a reſignation of his ſeat at the Council Board.

Sept. 1. A Town-meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-hall on Tueſday laſt, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a brick-yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tueſday fortnight, in order to receive the reports of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

The ſpirit of the people was never known to be ſo great ſince the firſt ſettlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

WITH GREAT SECRECY this morning half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the long wharf, and proceeded up Myſtic river to Temple's farm, where they landed and went to the powder houſe in Cambridge, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole ſtore there, which is to be brought to Boſton, and depoſited in the magazine here. A GRAND MANŒUVRE this!—It is ſaid, they have alſo ſeized the powder belonging to the town of Charleſtown.

Brookfield, Auguſt, 24. This day met in this town, twenty four commiſſioned officers, in Colonel Murray's regiment, and reſigned their commiſſions under their hands reſpectively.

Auguſt 25. This day two other gentlemen reſigned their commiſſions.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 8.

Extract of a letter from Eaſt Haddam, Sept. 5, 1774.

Gentlemen,

"We have juſt now received intelligence by the return of an expreſs, which was ſent on purpoſe, who informs us, that he met ſeveral companies returning, but he ſtill proceeded as far as Lebanon, where he ſaw and received certain intelligence from Governor Trumbull's ſons, who went from here, and marched as far as Pomfret, where they had the pleaſure of finding that the alarm of an engagement having happened was premature. We rejoice with you and the reſt of our brethren on this joyful occaſion.

HUMPHRY LYON, for ſelf and the Committee of Correſpondence.

To Captain James Hazelton, and the reſt of the inhabitants of the town of Haddam.

Yeſterday, by a gentleman juſt arrived from Boſton, we received the following intelligence in a printed hand-bill.

The following is a copy of a letter, ſaid to be wrote by General Brattle to the Commander in Chief, viz.

Cambridge, Auguſt 29, 1774.

MR. Brattle preſents his duty to his Excellency Gov. Gage, he apprehends it is his duty to acquaint his Excellency from time to time of every thing he hears and knows to be true and is of importance in theſe troubleſome times, which is the apology Mr. Brattle makes for troubling the General with this letter. Capt. Minot of Concord, a very worthy man, this minute informed Mr. Brattle that there had been repeatedly made preſſing applications to him to warn his company to meet at one minute's warning, equipped with arms and ammunition, according to law; he had conſtantly denied them, adding, if he did not gratify them, he ſhould be conſtrained to quit his farms and town; Mr. Brattle told him he had better do that than loſe his life and be hanged for a rebel; he obſerved that many Captains had done it, though not in the regiment to which he belongs, which was and is under Col. Eliſha Jones, but in a neighbouring regiment.

Mr. Brattle begs leave humbly to quere, Whether it would not be beſt that there ſhould not be one commiſſion officer of the militia in the province.

This morning the ſelect men of Medford, came and received their town ſtock of powder, which was in the arſenal on Quarry-Hill, ſo that there is now therein, the King's powder only, which ſhall remain there as a ſacred depoſitum till ordered out by the Captain General.

To his Excellency General Gage, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated September 2d, 1774.

"In conſequence of the foregoing letter, a party of 250 regulars ſet out early yeſterday morning to ſecure and bring away the powder alluded to, which was effected without loſs or damage. At the ſame time a party of 30 are ſaid to have ſeized two field pieces belonging to the Cambridge regiment of militia. The report of this manœuvre, exaggerated no doubt, in the country, brought this morning, on Cambridge common, at leaſt 3000 people from different parts of the country, in order to learn the truth of the matter—They were unarmed, and demanded the public reſignation of two Counſellors, inhabitants of Cambridge, which was complied with; and after chooſing ſeveral perſons to ſtop the great numbers coming in from the diſtant parts, ſaid to be many thouſands, and being ſatisfied that the Governor had ſeized only the King's powder, they peaceably diſperſed.

"You cannot conceive what an uneaſy day we have had, from the different reports circulated in this town, ſome of which were of the moſt alarming nature, and by credulous people eaſily ſwallowed.

"But I can find nothing new, unleſs it be the ſtrengthening the guards at the entrance of the town.

"It is ſaid the Governor is determined not to riſk any troops in the country, till he is reinforced, being apprehenſive of their loſs, from the amazing number and fury of our people, who are all provided with arms and ammunition," &c.

We learn from the Boſton papers, that the gentlemen ſummoned to ſerve on the grand and petty juries under the Parliamentary eſtabliſhment, have unanimouſly refuſed to be ſworn; and that, after many difficulties, the court received, read, and returned to them, the papers which they had brought and ſigned, containing the reaſons of their refuſal, grounded on the impeachment of the chief Juſtice by the Aſſembly of this province, and the act of Parliament for the diſſolution of their charter.

Extract of a letter from London, July 16th, 1774.

"I received yours, and it afforded me great ſatisfaction to hear that you are ſo well determined in all the colonies; but a report prevails in London, that New-York will not aſſiſt Boſton, for they conſider them as a ſet of refractory rebels, &c.

"The Lord Mayor, High Sheriff, and Common Council have done all in their power to ſave themſelves and you; but their only hopes are now, that you will ſave them by preſerving yourſelves.

"As the honor and ſafety of all America are at ſtake, I hope in God that you may act with fidelity to each other; by which means you will convince the world that you are worthy the privileges you enjoy. America ſeems to be the only place where public honeſty and public virtue are to be found on earth; all other places are ſunk into a ſtate of abject diſtreſs and bondage.

"The very thoughts of your congreſs, alarm your enemies more than every thing elſe.—It is expected that they will remonſtrate againſt the Canada bill, &c.

"Captain B——— wrote a letter to his friend in London that has alarmed them conſiderably. The K—— has ſeen it, and it is intended to buy him off.—They hope to ſilence every body of any influence by ſuch vile means; but I truſt they will be diſappointed."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12.

Capt. Miller from London, on the 6th ult. in lat. 39:40, long. 34:47, ſpoke Capt. Cuninghham, in a brig from this port for Madeira, out 20 days: On the 17th, in lat. 38:39, long. 52:21, ſpoke the ſhip Champion, from Nevis for London, out 22 days: On the 21ſt, in lat. 40:55, long. 55:30, ſpoke a ſchooner from Boſton for Africa, out 5 days: On the 23d, in lat. 41:14, long. 56:50, ſpoke Capt. Brad, in a brig from Colerain for New-York, out 8 weeks, all well: On the 4th inſt. in 21 fathom water, about 35 leagues off the Capes, ſpoke Capt. Hodge, in the ſhip Charming Sally, from the Iſle of Sky for New-York, who informed him that he met with a hard gale of wind in lat. 40, long. 61, which carried away all his maſts, bowſprit, boats, and every thing off the deck, and had ſhifted his cargo, by which accident he had ſeven men killed: Capt. Miller took him in tow with his own ſtream cable, kept company with him for two days, and parted with him in 25 fathom water, S. E. of the Capes.

Capt. Butcher from London, but laſt from Plymouth, on the 6th ult. in lat. 33:12, long. 48, ſpoke a ſnow from Dominica for Port-O-Port: On the 18th, in lat. 33:52, long 60:2, ſpoke a ſloop from Piſcataqua for Antigua: And on the 24th, in lat. 35:22, long. 64:25, ſpoke a ſchooner from this port for Antigua, but could not learn who ſhe was.

Capt. Hamilton, from Barcelona, ſailed in company with the brig Nancy, Capt. Williams, for New-York: On the 16th ult. in lat. 30:40, long. 30, ſpoke a brig from Madeira for New-York, out ten days, but could not learn who ſhe was: On the 28th, in lat. 31:45, long. 59, ſpoke a brig from Antigua for Dublin: And on the 7th inſt. in lat. 38:58, long. 70, ſpoke Capt. Stevens, in a brig from Cape Nichola for this port, out 20 days.——Capt. Hamilton, on the 1ſt ult. put into Gibraltar, where he found lying Sir Peter Dennis, in his Majeſty's ſhip Trident, of 64 guns, with the Alarm and Thames frigates; and on the 4th Admiral Mann arrived in the Medway, of 64 guns, from England.

Capt. Getcheus left Barcelona the 3d of July, for this port.

Capt. Sanford, in a brig belonging to Virginia, was arrived at Barcelona.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable character in London to a gentleman in this city, dated July 5th, 1774.

"The preſent ſtate of political affairs furniſhes nothing leſs diſagreeable than my laſt informed.—The Quebec bill, we apprehend, will produce the moſt diſtreſſing jealouſies among the Proteſtant inhabitants of that country, and indeed of all America:—With us the ſtaunchеſt friends to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion have not ſcrupled publicly to pronounce it the moſt daring ſtretch of the prerogative of the crown, and the moſt ſinful violation of the rights of a free people that the annals of Britain, or any other nation in the world regiſter! Enclоſed you have the addreſs and petition of the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Commons of this city to his Majeſty, which is conſidered one of the grandeſt and moſt ſpirited addreſſes ever handed to a throne, inſomuch that many hundreds of them elegantly framed and glazed, have been purchaſed as houſhold pictures by the nobility, gentry, &c. to tranſmit to future ages the virtuous ſincerity and honeſt boldneſs of ſo reſpectable a body of men.—The coin of prophecies is now become current here, and we have too much reaſon to fear, that ſome preſage, of dreadful import, will, ere long, be realized!—Very much, all, indeed, depend on the hardihood and public virtue of the Americans.—If the brave Boſtonians maintain theirs, at this trying juncture, all will be well; for *their conduct* will furniſh a criterion whereby to regulate government here, in a judgment of the ſucceſs of the iniquitous meaſures they purpoſe adopting throughout the continent.—It is ſtrongly imagined that many Preſſes, I mean printing Preſſes, in the colonies are at preſent fettered by *golden chains* ſent over by the Miniſtry for that purpoſe.—One or two to the northward of you have been publicly mentioned; but as a little time muſt diſcover the truth or falſity of this ſuſpicion, I ſhall forbear entering into particulars.—The public prints from your city, as well as thoſe from Virginia, are in admired requeſt with all ranks of people, except the tools of deſpotiſm; but ſhould the Miniſtry ſucceed in the enterprizes they have already undertaken, with reſpect to the colonies, you will aſſuredly be robbed of that darling privilege, the freedom of the preſs; for effecting which, a ſcheme, I am well informed, is now agitating in cabinet, upon a new plan, lately hatched by a certain Lord, whoſe name is always oppoſite to the ſun in its meridian, and who has publicly declared, that he is determined ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe the meridian of your glory in the weſtern world."

Extract of a letter from London.

"As to news we are daily expecting it from your ſide the water. The meaſures purſued here make every friend of liberty tremble: For what has been done with regard to the colonies, is only a ſpecimen of what probably will be inforced at *home*, and indeed there have been too many ſimilar inſtances. It is truly aſtoniſhing, that the nobility and gentry of England ſhould concur in them, as they have done. The ſetting aſide antient eſtabliſhments and charters, which were held ſacred; taxing and levying ſubſidies; forcing money from the pockets of a people without their conſent; authorizing the civil or French laws and trials without jury; judgment reſting wholly in the capricious breaſt of the judge, the creature of the tyrant; robbing men of their *perſonal* rights, by taking away the *Habeas Corpus*; fitting their conſciences by eſtabliſhing a prieſtly popiſh religion; giving the whole nomination, choice, rule, management and power, into the arbitrary deſpotic hands of the crown, could never have been conceived, ought never to have been eſtabliſhed by Engliſhmen. See the influence of offices, places and penſions, how totally dependant on the crown are thoſe, who ought to be the guardians of the people's liberties. I cannot omit ſaying, that however violent and abuſive ſome may be againſt the Americans, you find there are others who think differently. The Boſtonians, and the whole colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, are cruelly uſed, deprived of their natural rights and liberties. The revenue to be eſtabliſhed, is only a proviſion for myrmidons, placemen, and penſioners, deſpotically diſpoſed of among tools and dependants, as *here* where continual ſteps advance, and increaſe the power of the Miniſtry, and influence of the crown and prerogative. Witneſs what is done in Ireland with their ſtamp-act; our Eaſt-India Company alſo, which is now wholly under the thumb of adminiſtration, their charter broke in upon; witneſs the refuſal of the reaſonable requeſt of the petitioning clergy, and continuing the cruel, unjuſt penal laws againſt the diſſenters; Weſtminſter ſpecial jurors under undue influence in all crown cauſes; for every independant man will endeavour to edge off, and get himſelf excuſed if poſſible, to prevent being ſhut up with a majority of determined courtiers inflexibly biaſſed on the crown ſide. Thus the edges of our liberty are paring away, and the foundations ſapping, and we are going the way of other nations.

"The independant man, who is at eaſe, quietly enjoying, the repoſe his circumſtances entitle him to, cannot but be apprehenſive of danger when ſuch meaſures are perpetrated. He cannot help fearing, that the lawleſs power of court and time ſerving paraſites, ſhould overbear and oppreſs him by inequitable and unjuſt laws and arbitrary mandates; whilſt the cruel hand of military force deſpoil and rob him both of his property and his freedom; ſee the recent inſtances of Sweeden, Poland, Dantzick, &c. May a noble and generous courage inſpire the friends of liberty, in ſupport of the natural rights of mankind as well here as with you."

Extract of a letter from New-York, September 7.

"Capt. Webſter is juſt now arrived from Newport; with him came paſſenger a Gentleman from Boſton, which place he left on Saturday laſt, and declares that every thing was peaceable and quiet."

On Monday laſt the gentlemen delegated by the ſeveral provinces to repreſent them in CONGRESS met in this city for that purpoſe, when the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; was choſen chairman, and CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

On Wedneſday the 31ſt ult. died in the 68th year of his age, MR. SAMUEL NEAVE, many years an eminent merchant in this city.—In him the poor have loſt a kind benefactor, the induſtrious a generous patron, and the whole community a worthy member.—In ſhort, he was a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour, probity and juſtice.

MARRIED. Mr. SAMUEL MURDOCK, merchant, to Miſs NANCY LEWIS, daughter of Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, merchant, of this city.—JOHN CAREY, Eſq; Attorney at Law, of Salem, to Miſs KITTY LAWRENCE, of this city.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following verſification of a late rigorous *proclamation having fallen into my hands, I requeſt you to publiſh it, not doubting but your candid readers will, as they ought, attribute the inelegance of the ſtile to the* baſeneſs *of the* original.

Your Correſpondent, &c.

EXPLICATOR.

WHEREAS certain perſons rebelliouſly witty,
Moſt daringly calling themſelves a *Committee*,
Have preſumed to make, or have cauſ'd to be made
An *Agreement* ſubverſive of commerce and trade;
By which, with the methods they've wickedly hit on,
They purpoſe ſuſpending all trade with Great-Britain,
Until ſome certain acts, which have paſs'd, are repeal'd;
To effect which their meaſures have hitherto fail'd:
And, WHEREAS, for rip'ning their TREASONS the better,
Printed copies of this, with a ſcandalous letter
Which tend to diſturb, and, what's horrid to name,
The minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects inflame,
Have been, thro' this province, diſperſ'd up and down,
To excite hoſtile ſteps againſt George and his crown,
In direct violation, full proof I can bring,
Of that ſteady allegiance that's due to the King;
And, what's ſtill ten times worſe, and provokes my juſt rage,
Againſt MY WILL!—and who am *I?* Why,—GOVERNOR GAGE,—
Of power extenſive as power can be.——
ALL AMERICA, ſhortly ſhall knuckle to *Me:*
And WHEREAS the rebellious inhabitants here,
Refuſing all law, and deſpiſing to fear,
May be heedleſsly tempted,—a dangerous thing,
To incur the dire rage of *Lords, Commons and King*,
By combining together in manner above,
I think it my duty ſuch ſteps to diſprove;—
In obedience therefore to the King, whom I fear,
In *tenderneſs*, too, to the inhabitants here,
And to the end that the folks may be peaceably bent,
Nor commit what, perhaps, they may too late repent,
(For, ſo ſure as a GUN, ſhould they kindle my ire
I'll deſtroy them by famine, by ſword and by fire.)
I've thought fit, *without aſking my Council's advice*,
To publiſh my threats at this criſis ſo nice;
And to caution all perſons 'gainſt ſigning their names
To *leagues* counteracting the Miniſtry's ſchemes,
On pain of ſubjecting themſelves, without meaſure,
To the wrath of *Lord North*, and my *hotteſt* diſpleaſure;
And whatever his Lordſhip, at home, may propoſe
Tow'rds deſtroying their freedom and height'ning their woes;
Soon as paſs'd into acts, be they e'er ſo unjuſt,
Execute them with *rigour* I will, and I muſt;—
And be it further known unto you, one and all,
That ſhou'd you preſume your *Town-meetings* to call,
To conſult in what manner the people ſhall act,
You'll be put to the ſword, and your villages ſack'd;
For I'm firmly reſolv'd, without rhyme, rule or reaſon,
To interpret *ev'n op'ning your mouths* into Treaſon;
By which means my Sovereign's regard I'll enſure,
And *Five Thouſand per annum by penſion ſecure.*—
And, further, I do ſtrictly enjoin and command
The Magiſtrates throughout this iniquitous land,
To purſue all ſuch ſteps as their judgment ſhall frame
To ſecure every man who dares *write his own name*,
Or ſhall be ſo audacious as not to *agree*
To whate'er I pronounce, which muſt ABSOLUTE be
Although in effect it completely deſtroys
Their old conſtitution, religion and laws;
And each Sheriff's requir'd, on pain of being roaſted,
* "To cauſe this Proclamation forthwith to be poſted."

** This line is exactly in the Governor's own words; and the reader need not be informed that 'poſted' was a favourite word of* King Charles's, *and that 'to poſt' was then very particularly, as it now generally is, underſtood to fix on poſts with every mark of reproach, diſgrace and infamy, which I dare ſay has been the caſe with his Excellency's extraordinary Proclamation.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, London.
Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Ditto.
Brig Free Maſon, W. Butcher, Ditto.
Sch. Molly, B. Cally, Falmouth.
Brig Peggy, W. Mitchel, Ditto.
Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Limerick.
Brig Patty, J. Rawlings, Antigua.
Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, Ferrol.
Brig Rachael, J. Clay, Corunna.
Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Fayal.
Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.
Ship James & Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Sloop Jane J. Wainwright, Bermuda.
Sloop Experiment, J. Stirrup, New Providence.
Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda.
Sch. Catharine, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Brig Peggy, J. Marſh, Newcaſtle on Del.
Sloop Dunlap, E. Moſely, North-Carolina.
Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Newcaſtle on Del.
Sloop Sally, J. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop William, J. Gorham, Plymouth, N. England.
Brig Agnes, J. Mather, New-York.
Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Barcelona.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, Barbadoes.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Sch. Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. England.
Brig Nancy, J. Shuffler, Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Ditto.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Ditto.
Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Dominica.
Sch. Mary, J. Perrot, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica.
Sloop Experiment, J. Stirrup, N. Providence.
Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda.
Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, London.
Sch. Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax.
Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Betſey, P. Lacey, North-Carolina.
Sch. Endeavour, T. Dewick, Maryland.
Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Jamaica.
Brig Cornelia, R. Adams, Barbados.
Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Grenadoes.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Brig Bachelor, W. Hinſon, Jamaica.
Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, Dominica.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Prudence, B. Chatfield, Georgia.
Sch. Betſey, J. Richards, North-Carolina.
Brig Felicity, R. Harris, Jamaica.
Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Ditto.
Sloop Peggy & Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Ship Hannah, J. Mitchel, Ditto,
Ship Betſey, W. Price, South-Carolina.
Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, Quebec.
Brig Three Brothers, T. Davis, Antigua.
Sloop Kitty, M. Cunniam, Ditto.
Ship Carolina, F. Goatam, Quebec.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

W. AND T. BRADFORD,

At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A SPEECH intended to have been ſpoken on the BILL for altering the Charters of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. The Third Edition.

††† This Speech, which has gone through ſeveral editions in England, is wrote by the *worthy* BISHOP of ST. ASAPH, whoſe well known *love of liberty* and earneſt endeavours to eſtabliſh a reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies on the broad baſis of the Britiſh conſtitution, cannot but recommend this production of his pen to the peruſal of every American.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Acknowledge the favour done me in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, as alſo thoſe paſt, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by

Your aſſured friend,

HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 18th inſt. (September)

A Convenient STORE, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between the Drawbridge and the Bird-in-hand wharf. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Pine and Water-ſtreets.

THOMAS CUTHBERT, Jun.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY in July laſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation near North Point, Patapſco Neck, Maryland, a convict ſervant man, named JOHN DAVIS, a Welſhman, and talks very much in that dialect; was imported in the Reſtoration, Capt. James Thomas, in March laſt, to Baltimore Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, ſomething ſlim made, and ſtoops much in his ſhoulders; had on when he went away, an old oznabrigs ſhirt, crocus trowſers, and an old felt hat; has lately had his hair cut off. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and returns him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall, if taken in the county, receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if out of the province THREE POUNDS, and if 100 miles from home, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS TODD.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

The 16th inſt. at One o'clock in the afternoon, at

WILLIAM SITGREAVES'S

VENDUE-HOUSE,

The upper end of Second-ſtreet, will be ſold,

Two hundred barrs of

GERMAN STEEL,

With a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

This Day is Publiſhed by

BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe,

(Price only Nine-pence)

A SPEECH intended to have been ſpoken by the Biſhop of ST. ASAPH, on the BILL for altering the Charters of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

*** A ſecond edition of CONSIDERATIONS, &c. is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A VERY elegant engraving of WILLIAM PENN, firſt Proprietor of the Province, is juſt publiſhed. This portrait was taken by Mr. DU SIMITIERE, in this city, from a buſto in the poſſeſſion of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq, done by SILVANUS BEVAN, from the life; it is the only likeneſs extant, and ſaid to be a very faithful repreſentation of the *Founder of this province.* The engraving is executed by one of the firſt artiſts in London. The plate, and all the engravings from it, ſix only excepted, deſigned as preſents for particular perſons in London: no impreſſion can therefore be had from this plate but of Mr. DU SIMITIERE, at his apartments at Mrs. Robinſon's in Moravian Alley, or ſuch perſons as he may appoint to diſpoſe of them.

ESSEX FLOWER,

MANTUA MAKER, late from London,

HATH removed from the upper end of Market-ſtreet, to the third door above the New Printing Office.

Bonnets and cloaks made at the ſame place.

Juſt arrived from Londonderry, in the ſhip Jupiter, Alexander Ewing, maſter,

A FEW Servants and Redemptioners, men, women and boys, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of by ſaid maſter on board the ſhip, oppoſite Market-ſtreet, or by ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. He has alſo a few barrels of very good Iriſh BEEF.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WILSON,

CHOICE old Claret by the hogſhead or dozen, and Red Port, of the vintage 1769, warranted genuine.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

FRANCIS WADE,

BEING informed by a number of his friends, that his old country cuſtomers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loſs to find him out ſince his removal from his old Brewery: He therefore thinks it neceſſary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his Brewery and dwelling is now in Fourth-ſtreet, at the corner of Race-ſtreet, where his former cuſtomers, and thoſe that are inclined to deal with him, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of BEER, for exportation or home conſumption, as uſual; and for the better conveniency of his cuſtomers down town, maſters of veſſels, ſhallopmen and others, by leaving their orders at the ſtore of Meſſrs. Robert and Nathaniel Lewis, oppoſite Hamilton's wharf, near the Drawbridge, they may be ſerved as expeditiouſly as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops purchaſed as uſual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for ſeed.

PETER STRETCH,

Has juſt imported in the Cæſar, Captain Miller, from London,

SUPER and ſuperfine double milled drabs, ſuitable for great coats, with trimmings; velveroys, figured thickſets, corderoys, velvets, cordereſts, ſhag velvets for linings of dreſs ſuits, Quakers paduaſoys, elegant plain white ſattins, plain and figured black ditto; gold and ſilver baſket, ſpangled, embroidered and death head buttons; black, buff, and white ſilk breeches patterns; black, buff and drab beſt four thread worſted ditto; ſcarf twiſt in 1-4 lb together with a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London, with rattinets to match; white ſilk ſerge, ſewing ſilk, a few low priced ſilver watches, &c. &c.

The above Goods are now opening at his ſtore the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's office, and to be ſold in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving partners: And as there is an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle that concern as ſoon as poſſible, it is hoped proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, or meaſures muſt be purſued that will be very diſagreeable. JACOB HARMAN.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

HARMAN and LEWIS have for ſale, a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths, with ſuitable linings.

THE INDENTURES of a few SERVANT BOYS to be diſpoſed of, who has to ſerve from four to nine years. For particulars enquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, as an overſeer on a plantation, or to attend in a ſtore. Enquire of the Printer.

This Day is Publiſhed, price One Shilling,

THE AMERICAN QUERIST,

or ſome QUESTIONS propoſed, relative to the preſent diſputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies. By a NORTH-AMERICAN.

We are not to think every clamorous Haranguer, or every ſplenetic Repiner againſt a Court, is therefore a Patriot.

New-York, printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, and Sold by Mr. JOHN AIREY in Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A PARTNER in a large diſtillery, with a capital as large as the utenſils, which are fit to diſtil fourteen hogſheads of rum per week: The ſtill houſe is very convenient as all the pump work goes by a horſe. Enquire of the printer.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary favors, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, I again intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriffs office, for which end I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful remembrance by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged friend and humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by Your reſpectful and obliged friend

JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE SHIP
BETSEY,
WILLIAM PRICE,
MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, or ſaid maſter on board at their wharf.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
RECOVERY,
DAVID M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all expedition, having two thirds of her cargo ready to put on board. She is a ſtout new ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to PETER JANUARY, or ſaid maſter on board at Capt. Knox's wharf, or at his houſe in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Catherine-ſtreet, Southwark.

Baltimore, July 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Friday the 25th of March laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man named NICHOLAS M'COY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair; had on an old felt hat, brown jacket without ſleeves, blue coat, the ſleeves of which are of a different blue, being ſomewhat newer, leather breeches, long at the knees and ſomething torn in the ſeat, new ſtrong ſhoes made to tye, and a tow linen ſhirt, but it is probable he may change ſome of his clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home, ſhall have, if out of the county, FIVE POUNDS Reward, and if out of the province, the above Reward, paid by ABRAHAM PATTON.

N. B. He formerly lived with Melcher Keener, Tavern keeper, in this town, and can ſpeak and underſtand Dutch. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

MRS. WELLS's curious collection of WAX-WORK, with conſiderable improvements, may be ſeen in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Royal White Oak, among which are, their Majeſties of Great-Britain, the Reverend Meſſrs. Whitefield and Weſtley, Abraham and his ſon Iſaac, the Angel, the Mizer and Thief, the Friar with proviſions for the convent, the Prodigal Son, with ſundry other curious additions too tedious to mention.

TO BE LET,

For a TERM of YEARS,

THE place called GRAVELLY RUN, in Turners's Lane, belonging to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, containing about fifteen acres of land, whereon is erected a very good brick dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor and two ſtories high, a frame barn and ſtables, and many other conveniences: It hath on it a valuable young bearing orchard, part of which has lately been put in clover. The premiſes are in good order, and would ſuit either for a gentlemans country ſeat, or a perſon inclinable to ſupply the Philadelphia market with its produce, it being diſtant only about three miles from the ſame.

Likewiſe a Stable in Elfrith's Alley, calculated for three horſes and a carriage, over which is a large loft for hay.

Alſo a piece of meadow ground, containing four acres, in Moyamenſing townſhip, on Greenwich-Iland. Any perſon inclinable to rent any or all of the above deſcribed places, may know the terms by applying to ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.

JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, an indented mulatto ſervant, called JERRY, a ſtout, impudent, talkative fellow, ſpeaks very plauſible, is addicted to drinking, and is a great liar: Had on when he went away, a ſpotted flannel jacket, ſtriped trowſers, and a check ſhirt; had alſo ſome white ſhirts and trowſers, and took with him a powder-horn and ſhot-pouch, and will, if poſſible, procure a gun, as he boaſts much of his hunting. He was ſold and indented about ſixteen months ago out of the priſon of Lancaſter, by the name of JEREMIAH CLARK. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, if in the county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if out of the county, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Hath for ſale at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and a few doors above the Black-Horſe,

JAMAICA ſpirits; Weſt India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Teneriffe wines; cordials, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars; Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, tierce and barrel; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, allſpice, ginger, glew, copperas, allum, brimſtone, redwood, raiſins, lamp and tanners oil, Boſton mackarel, roſin, tar, &c. &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter geneva, of excellent quality.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Penns-Neck, Salem county, on the 11th day of Auguſt laſt, a Scotch ſervant man named JAMES DICK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion and red beard, ſtraight thick hair, a freſh colour, down look, and talks coarſe: Had on when he went away an iron collar, an old beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a good homeſpun wove twilled jacket of a lead colour, lined with ſtriped lincey, and ſhoes about half worn with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

THOMAS CARNEY, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD BY
EZEKIEL LETTS, TAYLOR,

In Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown tavern, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A REPLY to a DEFENCE of the Divine Right of INFANT BAPTISM: By PETER CLARK, A. M. Miniſter at Salem; in a letter to a friend at Boſton in New-England. To which are added, ſome Strictures on a late treatiſe, called "A fair and rational vindication of the right of infants to the ordinance of Baptiſm," written by DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M. late miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church in the city of New-York. By JOHN GILL, D. D.

Mill Creek Hundred, Auguſt 15th, 1774.

ALL perſons that are any ways indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ROBERT BINES, late of Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle on Delaware, deceaſed, whether by bill, bond, note, book account or otherways, are hereby requeſted to come to the houſe of SAMUEL YOUNG, ſtorekeeper in ſaid Hundred, between Monday the 12th and Saturday the 17th day of September next, and pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers without fail, otherwiſe they may depend on it that, without further notice, each and all of their accounts, without any reſpect of perſons, will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover the ſame according to law. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts at the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted by

SAMUEL YOUNG, and
JAMES WILSON, } Adminiſtrators.

Glouceſter, Auguſt 5, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES CARUTHERS obtained from the ſubſcriber, a bond for the ſum of one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds ten ſhillings, dated January 15th, 1774, for which ſaid Caruthers was to make a good warranted deed for 300 acres of land and meadow, which he has not done according to his bargain, and there is reaſon to fear that his deſigns are diſhoneſt: This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it. CONSTANTINE SMITH.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the lower houſe on Raccoon Creek, on the night of the 15th inſtant (Auguſt) a ſilver WATCH, with a ſilver face, maker's name J. Williamſon, No. 3838; alſo a quantity of bacon and dried beef, and a ſaddle made by Henry Moſes, in Market-ſtreet. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and bring him before 'Squire Hinchman, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek, or any other magiſtrate, ſhall have the above Reward, from JOB KAY.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the night of the 25th of Auguſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber living in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a black man ſlave, named GLASGOW, but may probably change his name to GLOUCESTER, having been ſome part of his life known by that name as his owner has been informed, Virginia born, about 48 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is lively and active of his age, a good groom, coachman and houſe-ſervant, having been from his infancy bred in thoſe ſeveral ways: He took with him an old negro cotton coat and lapelled jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches dyed purple, a white linen ſhirt, brown thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Wincheſter in Virginia, having a wife there who is a very indifferent huſſey, and only left that laſt fall with the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MAGILL.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, to ſerve a gentleman as a waiter in travels or at home, which buſineſs he has followed from his youth. Enquire of the Printer.

IF Mr. CHARLES HARVEY, who came from Cheſter in England, and of late years kept the Joiners Arms in Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, is living, he may hear of his nephew GEORGE HARVEY, late from London, by enquiring of Mr. HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet.

SAMUEL HOWELL deſires all perſons indebted to him for German paſſengers, or otherways, whoſe debts are due, to call and diſcharge the ſame, or they may expect to have their bonds and accounts put into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in ſuit.

Said HOWELL has for ſale, a quantity of Jamaica ſpirit, beſt GB wool cards, ſheathing paper, and a few hogſheads of American hollow glaſs ware, well ſorted.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN AND PETER CHEVALIER,

ABOUT fifty thouſand feet of excellent mahogany and thirty tons of logwood; alſo Liſbon wine, Jamaica ſpirits, molaſſes and coffee.——They have in their poſſeſſion three boxes marked AT number 1 to 3, lately imported in the ſhip P Two Brothers, Robert Adams, maſter, from Briſtol. The owner is deſired to call or ſend for them.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1774.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons from truſting ELIZABETH my wife, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

HENRY CARY.

Kingſeſs, Philadelphia County, Aug. 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named CASPAR FINCE; he is 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, a freckled face, ſmall blue eyes, and has at times a caſt in them: Had on an old felt hat, a white and red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

Cæcil County, Auguſt 21, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th inſtant, a certain JOHN YORKE, by trade a carpenter, about 43 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, and red eyes. Whoever will apprehend him, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, from

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

LUCY AND CHARITY LEONARD,

In Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern,

HAVE juſt imported in the Sophia, Captain Williams, from London, a variety of European and Eaſt-Indian GOODS, amongſt which are, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, low priced 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheetings, callicoes, cottons and chintzes, peelongs, Perſians, taffaties, ſattins, Mantuas, ſarſanets, muſlins, a variety of ſilk and thread gauzes, ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe, and a neat aſſortment of Millenary, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on very reaſonable terms for caſh.

A LARGE and very compleat aſſortment of yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 IRISH LINENS, juſt received per the Peace and Plenty, Charles M'Kenzie, maſter, now opening and will be ſold remarkably low for caſh only, by

MARY EDDY and SON,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, oppoſite Black-horſe Alley; conſiſting of Goods of the firſt quality, regularly aſſorted, from 14d. to 5s. 6d. ſterling per yard. They daily expect, via Liverpool, a general aſſortment of coarſe Iriſh Linens, Dowlaſs, &c.

Juſt imported in the Sophia, from London,
A parcel of

PORT WINE,

In hampers of three dozen each, warranted of the vintage 1769, and of an excellent quality,

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WHARTON, Junior,
In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHERE alſo may be had, genuine Madeira, Liſbon and Sherry WINES, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO LAD, ſtrong, healthy and well-made; he has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, is good tempered, ſober, honeſt, and handy at any kind of houſe work, and with proper care would make a good plantation negro. Enquire of the Printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named WILLIAM BAILEY, about five feet ſeven inches high, of a ſmooth complexion, mild addreſs, knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs, writes a good hand, has kept a ſchool for ſome time paſt, and 'tis probable may have a forged paſs with him: Had on a white coat and waiſtcoat, and old fuſtian breeches: He was ſeen in Philadelphia in May laſt, and it is ſuppoſed is gone either towards Baltimore or Lancaſter. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, on giving notice to Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, merchant, in Baltimore, Mr. JOHN BOYLE, merchants, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, merchant, of New-York, who will pay all reaſonable charges to conveying him to gaol and bringing the account in

JOHN SHAW.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances: and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to furniſh their accounts properly proved.

ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

Northampton Quarter, Baltimore Co. July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. ROBERT HARDEY, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has hazel eyes and ſquints, ſubject to fits, and is a farmer; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old oznabrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, a pair of country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. JAMES LAMBERD, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, has a film or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind in that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and well ſet, 31 years old, and is a farmer or baker; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat: They took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home FOUR POUNDS for each, if 80 miles FIVE POUNDS for each, if 100 miles SIX POUNDS for each, if 120 miles SEVEN POUNDS for each, if 150 miles NINE POUNDS for each, if 200 miles ELEVEN POUNDS for each, if 250 miles THIRTEEN POUNDS for each, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS for each, and if 350 miles from home the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the weſt of England dialect, and 'tis poſſible they may have a forged paſs.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Being about to decline the buſineſs he hath been in for ſome years paſt, informs the Public that he hath for ſale, at his ſtore on Stamper's wharf, the following GOODS, by the quantity, viz.

COTTON, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, cherry rum two years old, beſt French brandy in anchors; Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe wines; coffee, allſpice, ginger by the caſk, ſpermaceti candles, rice, beef by the barrel, anchors warranted good, bar iron; ſhad and herrings by the barrel, half barrel or quantity; feathers by the bag, tobacco by the hogſhead, ſugars of the beſt quality, waſte paper, ſcythe-ſtones, indigo, Weſton ſnuff, allum, and many other articles, which will be ſold low for caſh or a ſhort credit. And as he means to quit trade as ſoon as the ſtock on hand is diſpoſed of, he requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make ſpeedy payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his affairs.

Auguſt 3, 1774.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon Town, Lancaſter County, the two following ſervants, viz. JOE, a Mulattoe man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable white, about 28 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, with grey eyes; had on and took with him a green ſagathy coat, ſtriped ſilk jacket, a fine ruffled ſhirt, a dark coloured coat, a white jacket, three home-made flax ſhirts, a half worn beaver hat, two pair of ſtriped cotton trowſers, a ſtriped cotton jacket, one pair of good ſhoes, a good rifled gun, a pair of piſtols, and has a good ſum of money with him.

JOHN PLATFOOT, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown hair, a thick ſet fellow, down look, and talks broad Engliſh; took with him two pair of tow trowſers, a flax ſhirt, and a jacket, the other cloaths unknown. They both went away laſt Sunday night, and it is ſuppoſed they will travel through the Jerſeys to New-England. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward for JOE, and FORTY SHILLINGS for J. PLATFOOT, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CLARK.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they will both change their names and cloaths. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal them, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN of a good moral character, who writes a tolerable good hand, and underſtands book-keeping; he is deſirous of employment either in a city or country ſtore, or to aſſiſt in the tranſaction thereof. Any perſon ſtanding in need of ſuch an one, is requeſted to enquire of the Printer hereof.

July 20, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of SAMUEL HOWELL, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown STONE COLT, branded H. C. on the near ſhoulder, about two years old, and twelve hands high. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL GLAN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, lately come from England, would be glad to engage with any Gentleman, as an overſeer over a plantation; he underſtands the farming buſineſs perfectly well, and can be well recommended. Any Gentleman wanting ſuch a perſon, may be waited on by applying to Mr. APPLEBY, Diſtiller, near the Stone Bridge in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 11th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, about a mile from Naman's Creek, two three years old STEERS, of a red colour; one of them has a large white ſpot in his face, almoſt like a heart, and the lower end of his tail is white; they are both marked with two half-penny bits in the right ear, and have other marks unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſteers, and gives information to the owner, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC DUTTON.

Auguſt 4, 1774.

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt Thurſday morning, from the ſubſcriber, who lay aſleep on board his flat at Vine-ſtreet wharf, a ſilver Watch, with a China face, maker's name H. Sanderſon, London, No. 232; alſo a pair of ſquare plated Shoe Buckles.—Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the watch TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JAMES ERWIN, near Hattonfield, N. Jerſey.

N. B. The thief had on a light blue coat, part of which the ſubſcriber tore from his back in the ſtruggle.

TO BE SOLD,

A YOUNG, healthy, ſtrong Negro Man, and his Wife: The man has been ſeveral years employed on a farm, and can cradle, mow and ditch well; the woman middle aged, is an excellent houſe wench, and a good waſher of cloaths. Enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED off the Commons, on the 25th of July laſt, a ſmall chunky brown milch COW, very poor, ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 ſeven years old, the tops of both her ears cut off, and the right ear a little ſlitted. Any perſon who will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges; or any one who will give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be paid for their trouble.

THOMAS IRWIN.

JAMES CAPELLE,
FRENCH HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches, ſuch as dreſſing Ladies and Gentlemen, making Ladies falſe toupees and curls, and alſo Gentlemens wigs in the neateſt and neweſt faſhions. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may be aſſured of his conſtant attendance and grateful acknowledgments. He is for the preſent to be found in Fifth-ſtreet, three doors from Market-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 152.

DUNLAP's

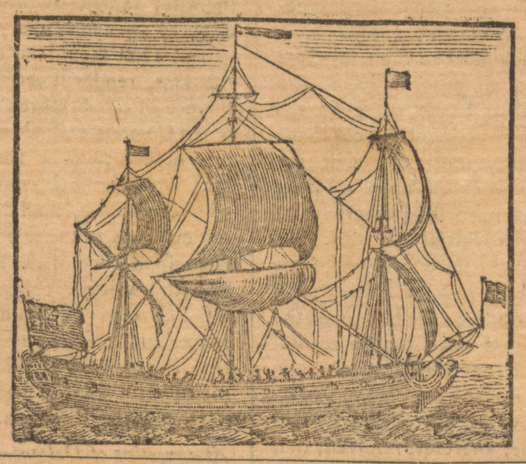
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1774.



For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The venerable name of LOCKE *carries so much weight and authority, that on every subject relative to politics or government, his arguments seem irresistably persuasive. As such, the subsequent passages are offered to the consideration of thinking men.*

ON GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the legislators endeavour to take away and destroy the property of the people, or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves in a state of war with the people, who are thereupon absolved from any farther obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence.

By this breach of trust they forfeit the power the people had put in their hands for quite contrary ends, and it devolves to the people, who have a right to resume their original liberty, and, by establishing a new legislature, provide for their own safety and security, for which they entered into society. The people having reserved to themselves the choice of their representatives as the fence of their properties, could do it for no other end but that they might freely act and advise as the necessity of the public good might be judged to require.

If it be said, "That the people, being ignorant, are always discontented," I answer, quite the contrary. People are not so easily got out of their old forms as some are apt to suggest; they are hardly to be prevailed with to amend the acknowledged faults in the frame they have been accustomed to. But if the people have been made miserable, and find themselves exposed to all the ill usage of arbitrary power, cry up their Governors as much as you will for sons of Jupiter, and give them out for what you please, the same will happen. The people ill treated, and contrary to right, will be ready on any occasion to ease themselves of a burden that sits heavy upon them, and they will wish and seek for the opportunity. He must have lived but little in the world, who has not seen or read of examples of this in all sorts of governments in the world.

Such revolutions happen not upon every little mismanagement in public affairs. Great mistakes in the ruling party, and many wrong laws, and slips of human frailty, will be borne by the people; but if a long train of abuses and artifices, all tending the same way, make the design visible to the people, and they see whither they are going, it is not to be wondered that they should then rouse themselves, for specious names and forms are worse than the state of nature or pure anarchy.

Rebellion being an opposition, not to persons but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws: those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly rebels. Those who set up force in opposition to the laws, do *rebellare*; that is, they bring back the state of war, and are properly rebels; which they who are in power, by the pretence they have to authority, the temptation of force in their hands, and the flattery of those about them, are the likeliest to do.

When the legislative is altered, or the legislators act contrary to the end for which they were constituted; those who are guilty, are guilty of rebellion.

And if those, who by force take away the legislative, are rebels, the legislators themselves can be no less esteemed so.—The people's rights are equally invaded, and their liberties lost, whether they are slaves to any of their own, or to a foreign nation.

Again: the supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his own consent: for the preservation of property being the end of government, and that for which men enter into society; it necessarily requires that the people should have property, without which they must be supposed to lose that by entering into society, which was the end for which they entered into it; too gross an absurdity for any man to own.

Men having property, have such a right to the goods which are theirs, that nobody hath a right to take them or any part of them from them, without their own consent; without this they would have no property at all, for I have no property in that which another can by right take from me when he pleases against my consent. Hence 'tis a mistake to say, 'that the supreme legislative power of any commonwealth can dispose of the subject's property arbitrarily, or take any part of it at pleasure.'

The end of government is to secure the people's properties; the Prince or Senate have power to make laws for regulating of property between subject and subject, but can never have a power to take any part of the subjects property without their own consent, for this would be, in effect, leaving them no property at all; a General, or any superior officer, can command a soldier to march up to the mouth of a cannon, or to stand in a breach where he is almost sure to perish, and for not obeying, can condemn him to death; but with all this absolute power, that officer cannot dispose of one farthing of that soldier's estate.

'Tis true, government cannot be supported without great charge, and 'tis fit that every one who enjoys protection should pay out of his estate his proportion for the support of it; but still it must be done with his own consent, or by his representative chosen by him, for if any one shall lay and levy taxes by his own authority, and without such consent of the people, he thereby invades the fundamental law of property, and subverts the end of government, for what property have I in that which another may by right take when he pleases to himself?

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

ENGLISHMEN should never despair of preserving their rights and liberties; for let their condition be rendered ever so helpless and desperate by corruption and arbitrary power, that no human means appear of saving them from slavery, yet PROVIDENCE may interfere in their favour, and wipe away at once all the traces of tyranny. Such interposition of Providence hath been frequent in this nation; for if we peruse the annals of England we shall find that the people have often had Kings of despotic dispositions, who wanted to be, and endeavour to make themselves absolute; and also have had Parliaments corrupt, and very ready to co-operate with them in such iniquitous designs; and yet, by some interference or other of Providence, all such wicked intentions were frustrated. Sometimes death hath appeared in defence of the people's freedom, and taken away the tyrants; at other times another Prince taking the advantage of the misconduct of the reigning King, hath laid his claim to the crown, and by the resentment and assistance of an injured and oppressed people, hath obtained it; and who, in order to establish himsef on the throne, found it necessary to restore, and promise to maintain, the rights and liberties of the nation. And sometimes the people, wearied out by the long misrule and oppressive measures of their Prince, have called in another, and *given* him the crown, and thereby restored their shattered constitution to some degree of soundness. Indeed, the interposition of Providence hath been so frequent on these occasions in this nation, that we can hardly find a single instance in the history of it, where the crown, though hereditary, hath descended in a regular manner for more than *three successions*—Why, or for what reasons, the regular succession to the crown hath been so constantly, and, as it were, *periodically interrupted*, we shall not presume to say; but, as it affords matter of much speculation, we may take the liberty of guessing at it.—Power, long entrusted, either to single persons, or to bodies of men, generally increases itself so greatly as to become subversive of the intentions, and dangerous to the rights of those who delegated it. Kings are but men, are subject to all the passions and frailties of human nature, and consequently are too prompt to grasp at arbitrary power, and to wish to make all things bend and submit to their will and pleasure; and as entrusted power constantly augments itself in proportion to the length of time it hath been possessed, so we may suppose that the Princes who possessed the crown of this kingdom in a regular descent for *three successions*, had generally increased their power to such a great degree as to be obnoxious to the people, and dangerous to their constitution, rights, and liberties: and such apparent danger may have occasioned such necessary interruptions in the hereditary descent of the crown.

The death of the French King will probably preserve, for some time longer, the freedom of our American colonies; for great as the power of the crown now is, it will not be able to support a war with the House of Bourbon, and to send a force sufficient to enslave the colonies, at the same time. It may therefore be said, according to Lord Chatham's rhetorical expression, that the freedom of America was defended in France. Those who have been used to reflect on the occurrences of human affairs, must have observed, that it sometimes happens, when arbitrary power hath taken resolutions of suppressing the rights and liberties of a free people, Providence hath interposed, and freed them from the tyrannical intention.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of September instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Casper Souder, on Frankford road, near Kensington, in the Northern Liberties, a certain messuage and lot or piece of ground, situate and being in Kensington, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in front, on the east side of Hanover street, 45 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by land of Thomas Lacey and others; late the estate of Joseph Glascodine, and wife; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the county and city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL ever retain a proper sense of the honour you did me at the last election, in chusing me one of your Representatives to serve in General Assembly: But having many reasons for declining to serve any longer (at present) in that capacity, I do most earnestly request, that you will be pleased to return some other person, at the ensuing election, in place of, Gentlemen,

Your real friend and humble servant.

SAMUEL MILES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to offer myself a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the ensuing election; and having had the honour of being an officer to the several late Sheriffs for many years, I therefore humbly solicit your votes and interest, which shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

SACHEVERAL WOOD.

Just published and to be sold by ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, and JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street, Philadelphia; also by HUGH GAINE, at New-York; in four volumes octavo, neatly bound, lettered and gilt—

THE American Edition of LELAND's new HISTORY of IRELAND, from the invasion of Henry the II. with a Preliminary Discourse on the ancient state of that kingdom.

Memorandum. The elegance and impartiality of this much wanted and long expected new history of Ireland, hath been announced to the world by the Literati of Europe; and it is now laid before the Sons of Science in America, whose attention it may claim as a valuable historical treasure, and an useful American manufacture.

CHEESE.

Choice Gloucester and Cheshire CHEESE, to be SOLD by

HENRY DOUGHERTY,

At his Grocery Store on Cuthbert's wharf.

CHOICE SHAD,

Exceeding fat and warranted sound and well cured, in barrels and half barrels, are to be sold by

WILLIAM MILNOR,

In Water-street, two doors above the Old Ferry-house, Philadelphia.

THE great inconvenience that farmers and others, at a great distance from the rivers, labour under in getting their supply of fish in the season, appearing obvious to the subscriber, he, in order to remedy this, erected a fishery on Potowmack river in Maryland, where the shad are taken in cool clear water, three hundred miles from the sea and salted down immediately out of the water, which renders them much better than when they are carried a great distance before they are cured, and as they are sold cheaper than they can be purchased and cured in the season, the subscriber hopes for the encouragement of the Public.—Country store-keepers purchasing ten barrels or upwards, shall have a proper abatement.

A quantity of herrings, in excellent order for exportation; rounds of beef, tongues, &c. are cured in the very best manner, by

WILLIAM MILNOR.

JAMES KINNEAR,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, and his friends in particular, that he is removed to his new Vendue-store, at the corner of Third and Vine-streets, where he purposes, on Saturday next the 24th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, to begin the sale of a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE; also 45 pieces of sail cloth; houshold furniture, &c. He shall gratefully acknowledge, and give all the satisfaction he can, to those that will favour him with their custom.

A single man, that is a good clerk, may hear of a place by applying at the above store. None but those of a good character, and that can give security, need apply.

EZEKIEL LETTS,

TAYLOR,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has removed to Third-street, nearly opposite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where he carries on his business in all its branches, and hopes to have the pleasure of giving general satisfaction to those gentlemen who please to favour him with their orders, as they may depend on their being performed with the utmost care and punctuality.

Riding habits, hussar dresses, womens cloaks, and lace work done in the newest and most fashionable manner, and their favours gratefully acknowledged by their most obedient humble servant,

EZEKIEL LETTS.

IF E. HEARLE POWNE will apply to the Printer, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Baltimore-town, Sept. 3, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in Frederic County, Maryland, between the Conoloway creeks, and extending a considerable distance on the banks of Potowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres.

I will attend on the said land from the 10th to the 15th of October, or longer if necessary, to treat with those who are inclined to purchase. Reasonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase-money.

Also one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land, in Baltimore county, containing upwards of 600 acres. This land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground; it lies about 25 miles from Baltimore-town, and within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore town, and would make two or more convenient plantations. There is a fine range for stock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorsey, son of Edward, who lives contiguous, will shew the land to those who choose to view it.

Also two other tracts of good land, in Baltimore county, each containing about 500 acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the same distance from Baltimore-Town. Both tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above lands, by WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1774.

JOHN HEFFERNAN,

TEACHER of MATHEMATICS and the ENGLISH Language.

HAS just opened SCHOOL in a large commodious room over Mr. ISAAC GRAY's store, in Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets;—where those who are pleased to send, may depend on having their children and youth diligently instructed in grammatic English, with due attention to emphasis, pause, cadence, and puerile declamation; Latin grammar, and a few of its subsequent classics, with a concise but comprehensive method of parsing; legible writing in a very short time, by an approved new expedient; common and mercantile arithmetic, with several curious and inspectional contractions; and Italian book-keeping, with sundry domestic, foreign, and company accompts demonstratively journalized.—Likewise decimals, duodecimals, and logarithms; practic and theoretic geometry; plane and spheric trigonometry; simple and quadratic algebra; with the direct and inverse methods of fluxionary quantities. To which may be added, the occasional application of the whole to mensuration in all its parts, navigation in all its kinds, gauging in varieties, and surveying in all its most modern improvements: Together with whatever else shall be found either recreative or useful in a select course of practical mathematics.

N. B. Said HEFFERNAN has also opened a night school, at the above place; where a few of the emulous sons of industry, will be occasionally attended to, with vigilance and assiduity.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed, the fourth and last class of Petties Island Cash Lottery, for Norrinton Presbyterian Church, Whitpain German Lutheran Church, Newark Academy, &c. will certainly begin drawing the fifteenth of October next. Those who have had tickets to dispose of, are requested to return such as may be unsold (if any) before the tenth of October, as all tickets unsold after that date we propose to draw on account of the lottery; and all those who have had tickets in the foregoing classes on credit, are desired to make immediate payment, in order that the many laudable purposes for which the lottery was made may be answered.

There remains a few tickets to be disposed of in this very rich and advantageous class, where there are a considerable number of prizes more than blanks, the highest prize £. 600 and several valuable prizes made by the money carried from the foregoing classes. Those who incline to become adventurers may be informed where tickets may be had, by applying to Messrs. *Robert Porter, Dederick Reese, Adam Folk*, and *Andrew Porter*, in Philadelphia; Capt. *Robert Curry*, Dr. *Kenner*, and Messrs. *William Armstrong, John Porter, Stephen Bloom, Adam Hoffman*, and *Paul Bower*, Philadelphia County; Dr. *M'Kenley*, Wilmington; *James Latimore*, Esq; Newport; Messrs. *Michael Shattleman, John Todd*, and *William Evans*, Chester County; Messrs. *Nicholas Patterson*, Storekeeper, *John Younckin*, Bucks-County; Mr. *William French*, Abington; Mr. *William Innes*, Burlington.

Mount Cleere, Baltimore County, Sept. 9, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, at his plantation, called the Caves, a black half-blooded MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, paces a little, trots and gallops well, she has both hind feet white, a small star on her forehead, and a white mark just behind her ears, occasioned by the rubbing of the halter, a small white spot on her off thigh, branded on the near buttock thus ⊃ C. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures the thief, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward; or whoever takes up the said mare alone, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have a r ward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, if the be found within the county, and THREE POUNDS if out of the county, by

CHARLES CARROLL.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Please to insert in your paper, the following extract from the Minutes of the Congress now sitting at Philadelphia.

By Order of the Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In Congress, Saturday Sept. 17, 1774.

THE resolutions entered into by the delegates from the several towns and districts in the county of Suffolk, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, on Tuesday the 6th instant, and their address to his Excellency Governor GAGE, dated the 9th instant, were laid before the Congress and are as follows.

At a meeting of the Delegates of every town and district in the county of Suffolk on Tuesday the 6th of September, at the house of Mr. Richard Woodward of Deadham, and by adjournment at the house of Mr.—— Vose of Milton, on Friday the ninth instant. Joseph Palmer, *Esq*; *being chosen Moderator, and* William Thompson, *Esq*; *clerk, a Committee was chosen to bring in a report to the Convention, and the following being several times read, and put paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously voted, viz.*

WHEREAS the power but not the justice, the vengeance but not the wisdom of Great-Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and excited our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us their guiltless children with unrelenting severity: And whereas, this then savage and uncultivated desart was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the blood and valor of those our venerable progenitors, to us they bequeathed the dear bought inheritance, to our care and protection they consigned it, and the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged with shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. On the fortitude, on the wisdom and on the exertions of this important day is suspended the fate of this new world and of unborn millions. If a boundless extent of continent swarming with millions will tamely submit to live, move and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations. On the other hand, if we arrest the hand which would ransack our pockets; if we disarm the parricide which points the dagger to our bosoms, if we nobly defeat that fatal edict which proclaims a power to *frame laws for us in all cases whatsoever*, thereby entailing the endless and numberless curses of slavery upon us, our heirs, and their heirs forever; if we successfully resist that unparalleled usurpation of unconstitutional power, whereby our capital is robbed of the means of life; whereby the streets of Boston are thronged with military executioners; whereby our coasts are lined and harbours crowded with ships of war; whereby the charter of the colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyranny is mutilated and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous law is framed to shelter villains from the hands of justice; whereby that unalienable and inestimable inheritance which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, and the privileges warranted to us in the charter of the province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated, posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyrists will roll our reputations to that latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity——Therefore we have resolved and do resolve,

1. That whereas his Majesty George the third is the rightful successor to the throne of Great-Britain, and justly entitled to the allegiance of the British realm, and, agreeable to compact, of the English colonies in America,—therefore, we the heirs and successors of the first planters of this colony do chearfully acknowledge the said George the third to be our rightful Sovereign, and that said covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and submission.

2. That it is an indispensible duty which we owe to God, our country, ourselves and posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power to maintain, defend and preserve those civil and religious rights and liberties, for which many of our fathers fought, bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. That the late acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the established form of government in this colony, and for screening the most flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are gross infractions of those rights to which we are justly entitled by the laws of nature, the British constitution, and the charter of the province.

4. That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the acts abovementioned, but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked administration to enslave America.

5. That so long as the Justices of our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places, by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the province direct, they must be considered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconstitutional officers, and as such no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this county.

6. That if the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Assize, &c. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the General Sessions of the Peace, shall sit and act during their present disqualified state, this county will support and bear harmless all Sheriffs and their deputies, Constables, Jurors and other officers, who shall refuse to carry into execution the orders of said Court; and as far as possible to prevent the many inconveniences which must be occasioned by a suspension of the Courts of Justice, we do most earnestly recommend it to all creditors that they shew all reasonable and even generous forbearance to their debtors, and to all debtors, to pay their just debts with all possible speed, and if any disputes relative to debts or trespasses shall arise which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such causes to arbitration, and it is our opinion that the contending parties or either of them who shall refuse so to do, ought to be considered as co-operating with the enemies of this country.

7. That it be recommended to the Collectors of taxes, Constables and all other officers who have public monies in their hands to retain the same, and not to make any payment thereof to the provincial county treasurer until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall otherwise be ordered by the proposed provincial Congress.

8. That the persons who have accepted seats at the Council Board, by virtue of a mandamus from the King, in conformity to the late act of the British Parliament, entitled an act for the regulating the government of the Massachusetts-Bay, have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to their country, and have thereby given great and just offence to this people, therefore resolved, that this county do recommend it to all persons who have so highly offended, by accepting said departments, and have not already publicly resigned their seats at the Council Board, to make public resignations of their places at said Board, on or before the 20th day of this instant, September; and that all persons refusing so to do, shall from and after said day, be considered by this county as obstinate and incorrigible enemies to this country.

9. That the fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck, are justly alarming to this county, and give us reason to apprehend some hostile intention against that town, more especially as the Commander in Chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charlestown, and has also forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boston, to deliver out to the owners the powder which they had lodged in said magazine.

10. That the late act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Canada, is dangerous in an extreme degree to the protestant religion and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore as men and protestant christians, we are indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.

11. That whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous, brave and hardy people, from an apprehension that they are unacquainted with military discipline, we therefore for the honor, defence and security of this county and province advise, as it has been recommended to take away all commissions from the officers of the militia, that those who now hold commissions, or such other persons be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as shall be judged of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of those towns and districts who are qualified do use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once every week.

12. That during the present hostile appearances on the part of Great-Britain, notwithstanding the many insults and oppressions which we most sensibly resent, yet, nevertheless, from our affection to his Majesty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defensive, so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason and the principles of self preservation, but no longer.

13. That as we understand it has been in contemplation to apprehend sundry persons of this county, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do recommend, should such an audacious measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe custody, every servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional government throughout the county and province, until the persons so apprehended be liberated from the hands of our adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective friends and families.

14. That until our rights are fully restored to us, we will to the utmost of our power, and recommend the same to the other counties, withhold all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies, and abstain from the consumption of British merchandize and manufactures, and especially of East-India Teas and piece goods, with such additions, alterations and exceptions only, as the *Grand Congress* of the colonies may agree to.

15. That under our present circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures among us by all means in our power, and that

be and hereby are appointed a Committee to consider of the best ways and means to promote and establish the same, and to report to this convention as soon as may be.

16. That the exigencies of our public affairs demand that a provincial Congress be called to concert such measures as may be adopted, and vigorously executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the several towns in this county, to chuse members for such a provincial Congress, to be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. That this county confiding in the wisdom and integrity of the continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia, pay all due respect and submission to such measures as may be recommended by them to the colonies, for the restoration and establishment of our just rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great-Britain and the colonies so earnestly wished for by all good men.

18. That whereas the universal uneasiness which prevails among all orders of men, arising from the wicked and oppressive measures of the present administration, may influence some unthinking persons to commit outrage upon private property; we would heartily recommend to all persons of this community not to engage in any routs, riots or licentious attacks upon the properties of any person whatsoever, as being subversive of all order and government; but by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition to convince our enemies that in a contest so important, in a cause so solemn, our conduct shall be such as to merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. That should our enemies by any sudden manœuvres, render it necessary to ask the aid and assistance of our brethren in the country, some one of the Committee of Correspondence, or a select man of such town or the town adjoining, where such hostilities shall commence, or shall be expected to commence, shall dispatch couriers with written messages to the select men or Committees of Correspondence of the several towns in the vicinity with a written account of such matter, who shall dispatch others to Committees more remote, until proper and sufficient assistance be obtained; and that the expence of said couriers be defrayed by the county, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the provincial Congress.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns and districts in the county of Suffolk, held at Milton on Friday the 9th day of September. 1774.

VOTED,

THAT Dr. Joseph Warren, Boston,
Dr. Benjamin Church, ditto,
Deacon Joseph Palmer, Germantown,
Capt. Lemuel Robinson, Dorchester,
Capt. William Heath, Roxbury,
Col. Ebenezer Thayer, Braintree,
William Holden, Esq; Dorchester,
Col. William Taylor, Milton,
Capt. John Homans, Dorchester,
Isaac Gardiner, Esq; Brooklyn,
Mr. Richard Woodward, Dedham,
Capt. Benjamin White, Brooklyn,
Dr. Samuel Gardiner, Milton,
Nathaniel Summer, Esq; Dedham,
Capt. Thomas Aspinwall, Brooklyn,

Be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him that this county are alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same, and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town, and to confer with him upon those subjects. *Attest*

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Clerk.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; *Captain General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay.*

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion justly alarmed, at the formidable appearances of hostility now threatning his Majesty's good subjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boston, the loyal and faithful capital of this province; beg leave to address your Excellency, and represent that the apprehensions of the people are more especially increased by the dangerous design now carrying into execution, of repairing and manning the fortification at the south entrance of the town of Boston, which when compleated may at any time be improved to aggravate the miseries of that already impoverished and distressed city, by intercepting the wonted and necessary intercourse between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the most ignominious state of humiliation and vassalage, by depriving them of the necessary supplies of provisions for which they are chiefly dependant on that communication: we have been informed that your Excellency in consequence of the application of the Select Men of Boston, has indeed disavowed any intention to injure the town in your present manœuvres, and expressed your purpose to be for the security of the troops and his Majesty's subjects in the town; we are at a loss to guess, may it please your Excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this county could originate; a measure so formidable carried into execution from a pre-conceived though causeless jealousy of the insecurity of his Majesty's troops and subjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful subjects of this county, and affords them a strong motive for this application: we therefore intreat your Excellency to desist from your design, assuring your Excellency that the people of this county are by no means disposed to injure his Majesty's troops; they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the late acts of Parliament, and are resolved by divine assistance, never to submit to them, but have no inclination to commence a war with his Majesty's troops, and beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occasioned by some late transactions, by seizing the powder in the arsenal at Charlestown, by withholding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boston from the legal proprietors, insulting, beating, and abusing passengers to and from the town by the soldiery, in which they have been encouraged by some of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrole into the neighbouring town, and more particularly by the fortifying the sole avenue by land to the town of Boston.

In duty, therefore, to his Majesty and to your Excelleney, and for the restoration of order and security to this county, we the delegates from the several towns in this county, being commissioned for this purpose, beg your Excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful address, assuring you that nothing less than an immediate removal of the ordnance and restoring the entrance into that town to its former state, and an effectual stop of all insults and abuses in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that state of peace and tranquility in which every free subject ought to live.

His Excellency was waited on to know if he would receive the committee with the above-written address, but desiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that so when he received it from the committee he might have an answer prepared for them, he was accordingly furnished with a copy. His Excellency then declared that he would receive the committee on Monday at 12 o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1774.

The Congress taking the foregoing into conderation,

Resolved unanimously,

THAT this assembly deeply feels the suffering of their countrymen in the Massachusetts-Bay under the operation of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British Parliament—that they most thoroughly approve the wisdom and fortitude with which opposition to these wicked ministerial measures has hitherto been conducted, and they earnestly recommend to their brethren a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct as expressed in the resolutions determined upon at a meeting of the delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 6th inst. trusting that the effect of the united efforts of North America in their behalf, will carry such conviction to the British nation of the unwise, unjust, and ruinous policy of the present administration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiser measures.

Resolved unanimously,

That contributions from all the colonies for supplying the necessities and alleviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston ought to be continued, in such manner and so long as their occasions may require.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 8.

At a meeting of the following gentlemen, being Committees from every town and district in the county of *Middlesex*, and province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, held at *Concord*, in said county, on the 30th and 31st days of August, 1774, to consult upon measures proper to be taken at the present very important day, *viz.*

Capt. *Thomas Gardner*, Capt. *Sam. Whittemore*, Mr. *Abraham Watson*, Mr. *Samuel Thatcher*, Capt. *Elipha'et Robbins*, Capt. *Ephraim Frost*, Mr. *Joseph Wellington*, Mr. *Nath. Sparhawk*, Capt. *Isaac Foster*, Mr. *Peter Edes*, Mr. *William Wyer*, *David Cheever*, Esq; Mr. *Richard Deavens*, Mr. *John Frothingham*, Mr. *John Codman*, Dr. *Isaac Foster*, Mr. *Samuel White*, Mr. *Josiah Capen*, Mr. *David Beamus*, Mr. *David Sanger*, Mr. *Elijah Bond*, Mr. *Ephraim Wood*, Jun. Mr. *John Flint*, Mr. *Nathan Merriam*, Mr. *William Clark*, Mr. *Joshua Hammond*, Capt. *Jonas Stone*, Mr. *Edward Durant*, Capt. *Samuel Wyman*, Mr. *Robert Douglass*, Dr. *Samuel Blodget*, Mr. *Loammi Baldwin*, Capt. *Ezekiel How*, Mr. *John Maynard*, Mr. *Phineas Gleason*, Mr. *Sarsan Belcher*, Mr. *Thomas Plympton*, Mr. *Hezekiah Maynard*, Dr. *Samuel Curtis*, Mr. *Adelphus Wood*, Mr. *Edward Barnes*, Mr. *William Boyd*, Mr. *Ebenezer Bridge*, Jun. Mr. *Joshua Abbot*, Capt. *Ralph Hill*, Mr. *William Thompson*, Dr. *Timothy Danforth*, Capt. *Josiah Bowers*, Mr. *Solomon Pollard*, Capt. *Thad. Bowman*, Mr. *Jonas Stone*, Mr. *Joseph Loring*, Mr. *Benjamin Brown*, *Joseph Haven*, Esq; Capt. *Josiah Stone*, Mr. *William Brown*, Mr. *David Haven*, Mr. *Ebenezer Marshall*, Mr. *Jon. Williams Austin*, Mr. *Simeon Spalding*, Mr. *Samuel Stevens*, Jun. Mr. *Benjamin Walker*, Capt. *Francis Harris*, Mr. *Asa Holden*, Mr. *Obadiah Spartwell*, Mr. *Benjamin Brown*, Mr. *Jonathan Flint*, Mr. *Joseph Parker*, Capt. *John Dexter*, Capt. *Ebenezer Harnden*, Mr. *Thomas Hill*, Mr. *Samuel Sprague* Mr. *James Kettell*, Mr. *Benjamin Pearce*, Mr. *Thomas Rand*, Mr. *Josiah Smith*, Mr. *Joshua Symonds*, Mr. *Eben. Brocks*, Jun. Capt. *Josiah Hartwell*, Mr. *Oliver Hoar*, Mr. *Daniel Rogers*, Jun. Mr. *Samuel Park*, Capt. *Thomas Mellen*, Capt. *Roger Dench*, Mr. *Jacob Gibbs*, Capt. *Jonathan Minot*, Mr. *John Abbot*, Dr. *Asaph Fletcher*, Mr. *Nathaniel Boynton*, Mr. *Zaccheus Wright*, Capt. *Richard Sanger*, Mr. *Benjamin Fasset*, Mr. *Samuel Bullard*, Capt. *William Coolidge*, Mr. *Jonathan Hammond*, Mr. *Samuel Harrington*, Mr. *Jacob Bigelow*, Capt. *Abijah Brown*, Mr. *Jonathan Stow*, Capt. *Daniel Taylor*, Mr. *James Hosley*, Mr. *James Locke*, *Henry Gardner*, *Esq*; Mr. *John Marble*, Dr. *Charles Whitman*, Capt. *Phineas Taylor*, Mr. *Joseph Bryant*, Mr. *James Hay*, Mr. *Edward Buckman*, *James Prescott*, Esq; *Oliver Prescott*, Esq; Capt. *Josiah Sartwell*, Capt. *Benjamin Jaquith*, Mr. *Timothy Walker*, Mr. *Edward Kendell*, Mr. *William Boden*, Mr. *Thomas Upham*, Mr. *Abel Perry*, Mr. *Hezekiah Broad*, Mr. *Peter Colburn*, Mr. *Ephraim Colburn*, Mr. *Stephen Davis*, *John Read*, Esq; Mr. *Joseph Hartwell*, Mr. *John Moore*, Capt. *John Webber*, Mr. *Daniel Mellen*, Mr. *Aaron Phipps*, Mr. *Joshua Hemenway*, Mr. *Francis Fulkner*, Mr. *John Heywood*, Mr. *Ephraim Hampgood*, Capt. *William Prescott*, Mr. *Henry Woods*, Mr. *William Green*, Mr. *Nehemiah Hobart*, Mr. *Charles Withrel'*, Capt. *Edmond Bancroft*, Mr. *Josiah Fisk*, Mr. *Samuel Farrar*, Capt. *Abijah Pierce*, Capt. *Eleazer Brooks*, Capt. *Joseph Butterfield*, Mr. *Joseph Danforth*, Mr. *Lemuel Perham*, Mr. *Jonathan Brown*, Mr. *Aaron Beard*, Mr. *David Layley*, Mr. *Ebenezer Stone*, Mr. *Jonathan Locke*.

The honourable JAMES PRESCOT, *Esq*;
Chosen Chairman.

After having read the late act of the British Parliament, entitled "an act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England," and debated thereon;

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the said act, and report to this meeting.

Voted, That Mr. *Jonathan-Williams Austin* of *Chelmsford*, Captain *Thomas Gardner* of *Cambridge*, Doctor *Isaac Foster* of *Charlestown*, Capt. *Josiah Stone* of *Framingham*, Mr. *Richard Deavens* of *Charlestown*, Doctor *Oliver Prescot* of *Groton*, *Henry Gardner*, Esq; of *Stow*, Mr. *William Brown* of *Framingham*, and Mr. *Ebenezer Bridge*, *Jun.* of *Billerica*, be the Committee.

Who reported as follows,

IT is evident to every attentive mind, that this province is in a very dangerous and alarming situation. We are obliged to say, however painful it may be to us, that the question now is, whether by a submission to some late acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain, we are contented to be the most abject slaves, and entail that slavery on posterity after us, or by a manly, joint and virtuous opposition assert and support our freedom.

There is a mode of conduct, which in our very critical circumstances, we would wish to adopt, a

conduct, on the one hand never tamely submissive to tyranny and oppression, on the other, never degenerating into rage, passion and confusion. This is a spirit which we revere, as we find it exhibited in former ages, and will command applause to latest posterity.

The late acts of Parliament pervade the whole system of jurisprudence, by which means, we think the fountains of justice are fatally corrupted. Our defence must therefore be immediate in proportion to the suddenness of the attack and vigorous in proportion to the danger.

We must NOW exert ourselves, or all those efforts, which for ten years past, have brightened the annals of this country, will be totally frustrated. LIFE and DEATH, or what is more, FREEDOM and SLAVERY are in a peculiar sense now before us, and the choice and success, under God, depend greatly upon ourselves, We are therefore bound, as struggling not only for ourselves, but future generations, to express our sentiments in the following resolves; Sentiments, which we think, are founded in truth and justice, and therefore sentiments we are determined to abide by.

RESOLVED, That as true and loyal subjects of our gracious Sovereign George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. we by no means intend to withdraw our allegiance from him; but, while permitted the free exercise of our natural and charter rights, are resolved to expend life and treasure in his service.

Resolved, That when our ancestors emigrated from Great-Britain, charters and solemn stipulations expressed the conditions, and what particular rights they yielded; what each party had to do and perform, and which each of the contracting parties were equally bound by.

Resolved, That we know of no instance, in which this province has transgressed the rules on their part, or any ways forfeited their natural and charter rights to any power on earth.

Resolved, That the Parliament of Great-Britain have exercised a power contrary to the above-mentioned charter, by passing acts, which hold up their absolute supremacy over the colonists; by another act blocking up the port of Boston; and by two late acts, the one entitled, An Act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, the other intituled, An Act for the more impartial administration of justice in said province; and by enforcing all these iniquitous acts with a large armed force to dragoon and enslave us.

Resolved, That the late act of Parliament, entitled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, expressly acknowledges the authority of the charter, granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to said province; and that the only reasons, suggested in the preamble to said act, which is intended to deprive us of the privileges confirmed to us by said charter, are the inexpediency of continuing those privileges, and a charge of their having been forfeited, to which charge the province has had no opportunity of answering.

Resolved, That a debtor may as justly refuse to pay his debts, because it is inexpedient for him, as the Parliament of Great-Britain deprives us of our charter-privileges, because it is inexpedient to a corrupt administration for us to enjoy them.

Resolved, That in all free states there must be an equilibrium in the legislative body, without which constitutional check, they cannot be said to be a free people.

Resolved, That the late act which ordains a council to be appointed by his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, from time to time by warrant under his or their signet or sign manual, and which ordains that the said counsellors shall hold their offices respectively for and during the pleasure of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, effectually alters the constitutional equilibrium, renders the council absolute tools and creatures, and entirely destroys the importance of the representative body.

Resolved, That no state can long exist free and happy, where the course of justice is obstructed, and that when trials by juries, which are the grand bulwarks of life and property, are destroyed or weakened, a people falls immediately under arbitrary power.

Resolved, That the late act which gives the Governor of this province a power of appointing judges of the superior and inferior courts, commissioners of oyer and terminer, the Attorney-General, Provosts, Marshalls, and Justices of the peace, and to remove all of them (the Judges of the Superior court excepted) without consent of council, entirely subverts a free administration of justice, as the fatal experience of mankind, in all ages, has testified, that there is no greater species of corruption, than when judicial and executive officers depend, for their existence and support, on a power independent of the people.

Resolved, That by ordaining jurors to be summoned by the sheriff only, which sheriff is to be appointed by the Governor without consent of council, that security which results from a trial by our Peers is rendered altogether precarious, and is not only an evident infraction upon our charter, but a subversion of our common rights as Englishmen.

Resolved, That every people have an absolute right of meeting together to consult upon common grievances, and to petition, remonstrate, and use every legal method for their removal.

Resolved, That the act which prohibits these constitutional meetings cuts away the scaffolding of English freedom, and reduces us to a most abject state of vassalage and slavery.

Resolved, That it is our opinion, these late acts if quietly submitted to, will annihilate the last vestiges of liberty in this province, and therefore we must be justified by God and the world, in never submitting to them.

(For the remainder see the last column in the Postscript Extraordinary.)

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 19.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the province meets here.

On Friday last the Honourable Delegates, now met in General Congress, were elegantly entertained by the gentlemen of this city. Having met at the City Tavern about 3 o'clock, they were conducted from thence to the State House by the Managers of the entertainment, where they were received by a very large company composed of the Clergy, such genteel strangers as happened to be in town, and a number of respectable citizens, making in the whole near 500.—After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by musick and a discharge of cannon.

1 The KING.
2 The QUEEN.
3 The Duke of Glouceſter.
4 The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.
5 Perpetual Union to the Colonies.
6 May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congress shall wisely Resolve.
7 The much injured town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts-Bay.
8 May Great-Britain be Just, and America free.
9 No unconstitutional standing Armies.
10 May the Cloud which hangs over Great-Britain and the Colonies, burst *only* on the heads of the present Ministry.
11 May every American hand down to posterity pure and untainted the Liberty he has derived from his Ancestors.
12 May no man enjoy Freedom, who has not Spirit to defend it.
13 May the persecuted Genius of Liberty find a lasting asylum in America.
14 May British Swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny.
15 The Arts and Manufactures of America.
16 Confusion to the Authors of the Canada Bill.
17 The Liberty of the Press.
18 A Happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, on a constitutional Ground.
19 The virtuous Few in both Houses of Parliament.
20 The City of London.
21 Lord Chatham.
22 Lord Cambden.
23 Bishop of St. Asaph.
24 Duke of Richmond.
25 Sir George Saville.
26 Mr. Burke.
27 General Conway.
28 Mr. Dunning.
29 Mr. Sawbridge.
30 Dr. Franklin.
31 Mr. Dulany.
32 Mr. Hancock.

The acclamations with which several of them were received, not only testified the sense of the honour conferred by such worthy guests, but the fullest confidence in their wisdom and integrity, and a firm resolution to adopt and support such measures as they shall direct for the public good at this alarming crisis.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 2 1774.

"I wrote you some time ago and enclosed the Quebec Bill, which has since passed into a law, with only a few alterations respecting the bounds, so as not to interfere with New-York and Pennsylvania. The public papers will tell you what part the city of London has taken in this business. 'Tis strange to think what indolence prevailed here all the winter respecting American affairs; now the nation is on fire; but I see no chance of any thing effectual being done, until you send us a little more fire from America, because the well inclined want a leader. Lord Chatham, and all those who were high in opposition, seem to have given up the contest, and declare their only hopes of preserving the liberty of this country rest on the virtue, wisdom and firmness of the Americans. The report of your agreeing to stop up ALL the ports, until that of Boston was opened, has terrified the Ministry greatly, and alarmed the public so much, that they have been obliged to insert lying intelligence in the papers, that Virginia and the southern colonies would not agree to it. Whatever may be the determination, I know that they cannot, at this time, know any thing of it here. I view the business now, taking the three bills respecting Boston and the province of Massachusett's-Bay, with the Quebec bill together, as an open and avowed declaration of war against all America, though Boston is at present the only town besieged; if this attack succeeds, the charter of Pennsylvania and town of Philadelphia are next to be assailed; on this you may depend. The Quebec bill was framed by Lord Mansfield, Wedderburne, and the Advocate of Scotland, under the immediate direction of Lord Bute and his pupil our K——. And the hypocritical Dissenter Lord Dartmouth ushered it into the House of Lords. In that province 30,000 Roman Catholics are to be immediately embodied as a militia, and kept in regular training to march immediately into any of the Protestant colonies that dare to assert their rights as freemen and descendants of Englishmen. There is no doubt now of a regular system being laid to subvert the liberties, religion, and constitution of this country as well as that of America.—This is now generally believed in England, and it is well known that the attempt is only first made on America, therefore we look up to you as our Saviours. The idea entertained here of the most effectual resistance you can make is, first to have a general Congress as soon as possible, of all the committees of Correspondence on the continent, and then settle a firm plan of non-importation and exportation to this country and the West-Indies. We cannot conceive you will hesitate to adopt this plan, when all the above bills or acts of Parliament reach you, especially as we conceive, you may easily have within yourselves all the necessaries of life, and instead of employing your money in commerce, to introduce luxury and corrupt the morals of the people, it should be employed in manufacturing the necessary cloathing, &c. for individuals. I know that it will require much firm and steady virtue, and a sacrifice of many of the elegancies, as well as of what some will call the conveniencies of life; but when I reflect on the character of the Numantines, can I suppose Americans, and the fair Americans, will not sacrifice porter and lace lappets, to so invaluable a blessing as *liberty*.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 16, 1774.

"I have but one plausible pretence for troubling you with my sentiments upon the present unhappy dispute between this country and America.—I assume that right as a friend of general liberty.

"I shall not pretend to point out any mode of that resistance, which the Gentlemen who may form the Congress in America ought to pursue; but when they are assembled, I hope this single circumstance will be duly considered.

"The present Parliament will soon die a natural death—many Gentlemen are already courting the favour of their constituents for a fresh election—perhaps your proportion of calamity may depend upon the time as well as the mode of your opposition—If the people here do not feel your weight in the public scale—if the present wicked ministry are unembarrassed with regard to America, at the general election, or even upon a general canvass, what have you not to fear from another Parliament?—I hope the liberty of this country is not quite gone for ever—and what has not this country to dread from such a Parliament? And tho' America must depend chiefly on her own virtue and resources for safety, yet she may hope for some assistance in proportion to the power which the real friends of liberty may possess here.—All the danger lies in such a ministry, and such a corrupt House of Commons as the present. The idea, therefore, of Petition and Remonstrance, at such a moment, is pregnant with danger—it may put off the day of salvation—it can have no good effect—the man who relies upon redress from such a measure, knows little of the system of modern politicks—he must have forgotten the fate of petitioners in this country.

"Be assured, that nothing less than a firm and vigorous exertion of spirit and virtue, and the united strength of America, tending at once to dry up the sources of revenue, and operating instantly upon the feelings of the people here, will or can possibly answer the purposes of the Congress. But if this be done with unanimity and severity, you may be FREE INDEED."

Yesterday arrived here Capt. All, in the ship Richard Penn, from London, but we have neither time nor room this week to insert any articles we have received by him.

**** The piece signed a* PENNSYLVANIAN, *and several New Advertisements, &c. omitted this week for want of room, will be inserted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephens, Hispaniola.
Brig Polly's Desire, J. Clark, Grenadoes.
Brig King George, W. Campbell, Gibraltar.
Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Barbados.
Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welsh, Ditto.
Sch. Betsy, P. Rose, Tortola.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Ferrol.
Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, Genoa.
Ship Juliana, B. Montgomery, Havre de Grace.
Sloop Britannia, E. Vail, New-London.
Ship Jupiter, A. Ewing, Newcastle on Delaware.
Ship Mary, R. George, Ditto.
Brig Venus, P. Barry, Mississippi.
Sloop Success, A. Mackay, Virginia.
Sch. Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, Bahama.
Sch. Polly, D. Sturgis, Virginia.
Ship Charming Sall, W. Hodge, Island of Sky.
Ship Liberty, C Thompson, Newcastle on Del.
Sloop George, R. Justice, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Ditto.
Sloop Philad. Packet, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Hermione, D. Trail, Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, New-York.
Sloop William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. England.
Sch. Betsy, E. Rogers, Ditto.
Sch. Peggy, R. Bastien, St. Kitts.
Sch. Molly, B. Cally, Marblehead.
Ship Atlantic, T. Maitland, Jamaica.
Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welsh, Barbados.
Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, Rhode-Island.
Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira.
Ship James & Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents.

CLEARED.

Snow Polly, J. Williamson, Jamaica.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica.
Ship Lyon, J. Wilson, Corunna.
Sloop Molly, G. Marriott, St. Lucia.
Ship King of Prussia, W. Potts, Lisbon.
Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenadoes.
Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Antigua.
Brig Polly, J. Lee, New-London.
Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Ditto.
Sch. Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, New-England.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, Quebec.
Sloop Industry, T. Hutchings, Bermuda.
Sloop Experiment, J. Stirrup, New Providence.
Sloop Sally the Third, J. Wilson, Grenadoes.
Sch. Polly, J. Buck, North-Carolina.
Sch. Favourite, S. Lightbourne, St. Kitts.
Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica.
Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford.

Brissol, September 6, 1774.

THE drawing of the Delaware Lottery for the sale of lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling, is now finished: The list of the fortunate numbers, together with their prizes, is now preparing for the press and will soon be published, together with the certificates of the Inspectors and Clerks.

In the mean time all persons who ae indebted for tickets, are desired to pay for them to the persons from whom they received them.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Fourth-day, the 28th inst. at six o'clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-house and lot late of Samuel Neave, deceased, including all the back buildings, green house, coach-house, stable and garden, situate at the corner of Second and Spruce streets, being 50 feet front on Second-street, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-street, 40 feet whereof at the north west end widens to the breadth of 80 feet: The whole is enclosed with brick walls. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in six months, and the other third in one year, with interest.——On the day following, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the above dwelling-house, will begin the sale of the Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture.

REESE MEREDITH,
HUGH ROBERTS,
LUKE MORRIS, and
JACOB HARMAN, } Executors.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on Sunday the 28th of August last, WILLIAM HOLLIS, this country born, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, of a swarthy complexion, and has lost two of his fore teeth; he is very fond of strong liquor, and a remarkable gambler; had on and took with him, a straw coloured velvet suit of cloaths, a new castor hat, thread stockings, and old shoes. Whoever apprehends said HOLLIS, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above Reward.

JOHN HAMILTON,
Sheriff of Cæcil County.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Friday evening last, between the Wheat-Sheaf on the Bristol Road and Philadelphia, a very neat FOWLING PIECE, between three and four feet long in the barrel, the touch-hole bushed with gold, and the rammer too short by three or four inches. Whoever has found the said gun, and will bring it to the Printer, shall be entitled to the above Reward.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

To all Lovers of NOVELTY, HUMOUR, SATIRE, PLEASURE, *and* INSTRUCTION.

THIS EVENING, being the 19th inst. will be presented, at the Theatre in Southwark,

AN ATTIC

EVENING's ENTERTAINMENT,

Consisting of specimens of Elocution, taken from the writings of the most approved English authors, by

MR. GOODMAN,

of the American Company, and

MR. ALLEN,

From the Theatre Royal in Edinburgh;

Particularly an Introductory Address to the town, written upon the occasion, will be pronounced by Mr. GOODMAN; a humourous and satirical Oration will be spoken by Mr. ALLEN.

In the course of this evening's entertainment, Lectures upon a variety of subjects, moral and entertaining, selected from the celebrated

LECTURE UPON HEADS,

Written by *George Alexander Stevens*, will be delivered by Messrs. GOODMAN and ALLEN.

The whole to conclude with

A PICTURE OF A PLAY-HOUSE,

Or, BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL,

After the manner of Mr. *King*, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, by Mr. ALLEN.

The doors to be opened at six o'clock, and to begin at seven. Box, Five Shillings, Pit, Three Shillings, Gallery, Two Shillings. No person to be admitted without tickets, which are to be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house.

Just published and to be sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market street, between Second and Third-streets, and opposite Elbow Lane,

A TRUE STATE of the PROCEEDINGS in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, relative to the giving and granting the Money of the People of that province, and of all America, in the House of Commons, in which they are not represented.

§*§ The above pamphlet, said to be written by Dr. Franklin, is quoted in a respectful manner by the Earl of Chatham, in his speech on the third reading of the bill for quartering troops in America.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, at six o'clock in the evening,

A Genteel well finished three-story brick house, with a two-story kitchen, a chaise house, store-house, garden, and lot of ground, on the south side of Elm-street, containing in breadth on said street 51 feet 9 inches, and in depth 51 feet; it is bounded westward by 20 or 25 feet of ground left out for a street intended to be opened between this and Jeremiah Warder's lot. The whole is subject to a yearly ground-rent of 11 pistoles and a quarter, being in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Murgatroyd.

Also, a two story brick House, and lot of ground, on the east side of Second-street, containing in breadth on the said street 17 feet, and in depth 150 feet; bounded northward by George Button's tavern, and southward by an alley leading from the said Second-street into Front-street, with the privilege of the said alley; the buildings on this lot, which are well finished, extend about 80 feet in depth, so that there is yet 70 feet vacant ground in the rear thereof, on which stores may be erected, and is in every respect a good stand for business, and convenient for a family to live on. The whole might have been let for 65, or 70 pounds. It is subject to a yearly ground-rent of 20 pounds, 5 shillings currency. Any person who should incline to view or purchase the premises before the day of public sale, may apply to the subscriber.

JACOB SHALLUS.

THIS is to inform the Public, that on Thursday the 22d of September inst. will be opened in Seventh-street, between Arch and Market-streets, a new LIVERY STABLE; where all gentlemen who choose to let their horses stand at livery, by the year or month, may depend on the best usage and attendance being given in every respect, and at the very lowest rates: Gentlemen travellers may likewise depend on accommodations for their horses and carriages for any space of time, on reasonable terms; and the public in general may be assured, that strict attendance shall be given to every thing that may tend to promote their convenience and accommodation by the subscriber, who as a new beginner, humbly takes this method to sollicit, and hopes for their kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM SHEPERD.

N. B. Excellent pasturage a small distance from town.

AMERICAN PORTER.

ROBERT HARE and Co. will begin their sale, at the Porter brewery in Water-street, near Vine-street, on the first of next month, of PORTER in bottles, in any quantity not less than three dozen, at 11s. per dozen, bottles included; ditto in casks for exportation, at 40s. per barrel.

As the manufacture of Porter requires a large sum to support it, HARE and Co. find themselves constrained to sell for ready money only.

Philadelphia, September 19, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen last Wednesday night, out of the subscriber's pasture near Bush-Hill, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, nine years old, trots, paces and gallops, is branded on one of his shoulders A. P. bushy main and tail, and a white hind foot. Whoever takes up said horse and thief shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse on delivery, paid by PETER DEHAVEN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Harford county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named JAMES MURRAY, born in Ireland, speaks on the North Country dialect, about five feet five inches high, forty years old, swarthy complexion, grey hairs mostly on the fore part of his head, thick lips; he took a tow shirt, and a pair of trowsers, old English castor hat with holes in the brim, no shoes or stockings, but perhaps may have got some from some person. He came from Ireland in August 1773, with Captain Morrison, from Newry, and consigned to Joseph Carson in Philadelphia, says he has been a Pedlar and Flax-dresser in the Jerseys and New-England. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

HUGH JEFFERY.

N. B. It is thought he will go off by water, therefore, all masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. He took two jackets, one a brown lapelled ratteen, without sleeves, the other country cloth of a lightish colour, with sleeves. Perhaps he may change his cloathing, as it is thought he has more cloaths than what is mentioned.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, *of June* 30.

To the KING, DEFENDER *of the* PROTESTANT FAITH.

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty's ſpeech from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament, is, to all intents and purpoſes, an addreſs and appeal to the people through their repreſentatives. As a ſubject, then, I have an unqueſtionable right to judge of, and animadvert upon this ſolemn addreſs from the throne to the people. The authoritative publication of the ſpeech implicits this freedom; and the neceſſity of the times urges to a free exerciſe of it.

It has been very unfortunate for the people of England, that what for many years paſt has given the Sovereign *the utmoſt ſatisfaction*, has given the people the *greateſt uneaſineſs*. Nor have their ideas been leſs contradictory reſpecting the *zeal* and *prudence* which Parliament have ſhewn to the *public ſervice*.

We acknowledge, with your Majeſty, that *this ſeſſion has been very intereſting*; for we have ſeen and complain of the moſt unconſtitutional proceedings that ever any Parliament could furniſh out inſtances of. Your Majeſty had a very ſtriking inſtance of this but a few minutes before you gave the royal aſſent to a bill, that, in its ſpirit and tendency, is ſubverſive of the great principles of our government, and a violation of that part of the civil compact by which you are our *legitimate* King. For that bill the miniſter ought to loſe his head; for that bill no peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment, had ſuch exiſted, were a ſufficient cauſe. Nor was any true principle of ſound policy the ground of thoſe *adjuſtments and regulations* which were falſely deemed *neceſſary* by your Majeſty's miniſters, for the *government of Quebec*. And we apprehend that the bill is ſo far from being *founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity*, as the miniſter would ſuggeſt, that ſome of your Majeſty's beſt ſubjects ſcruple not to aſſert, that it is founded on injuſtice and violation, contempt of law and cuſtoms of the realm. But we will, for a moment, ſuppoſe with your Majeſty, that the bill will have the deſired effect in *quieting the minds, and promoting the happineſs of your Canadian ſubjects*: Is *their* quiet to be purchaſed by the loſs of the affections of the people *at home*? Are your Majeſty's unconquered ſubjects of *this nation* to tremble for their liberties, that *Canada* might reap the bleſſed effects of your conciliating mercy and parental tenderneſs? Muſt the deſcendants of men who raiſed your family, Sir, to empire, fear for their A L L, while conquered provinces and ſubjugated ſlaves ſeem the only objects of royal favour and attention? Muſt Proteſtants mourn, while Papiſts rejoice? Or is ſuch the peculiar caſt of your Majeſty's character, or ſuch the fatality of your reign, that in the peculiar inſtances wherein you mean to adhere to juſtice and humanity, you muſt go near the altar and break your ſacred oath? Thus invalidating the very aſſent by which the law is confirmed. In the preſent inſtance your Majeſty's *Proteſtant* ſubjects are apt to believe, that an agreement in opinion with your Miniſters would involve them in contradictions of the moſt extraordinary nature; becauſe it would ſuppoſe, that the worſt of men could act upon the beſt of principles; and that the veriеſt ſlaves that any affecting tyrant would wiſh for his tools, could adopt the principles of juſtice and humanity. Far different, Sir, are their principles, and diametrically repugnant their doctrines. And the greateſt ſtateſman that this or any other age could ever boaſt, has given his opinion on the ſide of the public conviction. No, Sir, the bill did not originate in juſtice, nor was it founded in humanity. We ſuſpect that it made part of the private ſtipulations with France, when Lord Bute negociated the laſt infamous peace. We believe that the fear of offending the Houſe of Bourbon, and to keep a large body of *Popiſh Canadians in terrorem* againſt our *Proteſtant brethren* in America, the *true* ground and principles of the bill; elſe we are at a loſs to account for its being brought in ſo late in the ſeſſions, and at the eve of a general election; at which time the moſt abandoned and inſolent miniſters have preſerved ſome appearances, and paid a little regard to the people.

The dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to your Majeſty's government, which you complain you *have long ſeen with concern in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, is not, Sir, the effect of *rebellion* or *faction abroad*, but *rebellion* and *tyranny* at home. On the other ſide of the Atlantic was all confidence, love and loyal ſubjection, till the fatal experiment was made to convert free-born men into ſlaves, and fiducial ſubjects into bold opponents. Your Majeſty travels too far for the cauſe of theſe evils. You, Sir, ought to know, and be able to give a better account of them, than any man in the kingdom; becauſe they ſpring from counſels which wicked miniſters hold too near your perſon and throne—from the enemies of your houſe, and your family's acceſſion to our government. Theſe are men, Sir, whoſe *temper* and *firmneſs* you commend in the face of the public, in the moſt ſolemn act of your regal capacity, with your head ſurrounded with the royal diadem, the *free gift* of a generous people to your anceſtors, and by permiſſive grant, at *preſent* in your poſſeſſion. From the throne, which can have no other permanent eſtabliſhment but juſtice and righteouſneſs, your Majeſty compliments men that pay no regard to either. Theſe, Sir, are your *adopted friends*; while the *true* friends of their country, and the conſtitution are treated as ill affected to your government, and oppoſers of the King. To ſuch men does your Majeſty venture to give the royal promiſe, *that nothing that depends on* YOU *ſhall be wanting, to render* THEIR *meaſures effectual*. The people, Sir, moſt ſincerely wiſh, that this declaration could be received with thoſe qualifications and reſtrictions, as thoſe declarations in ſome of your Majeſty's former ſpeeches, though omitted in the laſt, have been, where your Majeſty has *ſaid*, that the happineſs of the people is the primary object of your government; and that you have not, or can have, any other intereſt bur theirs in view. It is a great misfortune to a ſtate, when the people can only believe the Prince in things that tend to make them diſloyal.

Your Majeſty expreſſes an *ardent deſire to ſee your deluded ſubjects in America returning to a ſenſe of duty, and acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage*. Your Majeſty's ſubjects in America are more *oppreſt* than *deluded*. Let tyranny ceaſe, and they will return to a ſenſe of duty and allegiance. Let them experience an equal, juſt, temperate government; and your Majeſty will find due ſubordination, and ſubmiſſion to authority. And when we ceaſe, by unconſtitutional taxes, violations of charter, and proſcriptions of cities and ports to oppreſs the Americans, we ſhall ſee them pay due regard to our commercial intereſts. Your Majeſty's *miniſters* have raiſed the wall of ſeparation. And while ſuch men are continued in power, while the laws are unrepealed that have ſown the ſeeds of diſſention, America will never return to a ſenſe of duty, and endleſs contentions muſt enſue, till, at length, the ſword muſt decide conteſts which injuſtice and tyranny began. America muſt be polluted with the blood of her ſons; and the children of our bowels, treated with more than hoſtile cruelty, will be maſſacred. Then perhaps we ſhall be forced ignominiouſly to ſue to France and Spain for an infamous and inglorious truce, till we can breathe from the unnatural ſlaughter of our brethren, to combat with the avowed and traiterous enemies of our RELIGION and GOVERNMENT.

Theſe, Sir, are not the viſions of enthuſiaſm, the dictates of faction, the voice of diſaffection, or the language of deſpair. Your miniſters, Sir, as high prieſts of tyranny, have offered up liberty even in the public ſenate. Upon the inſpection of the victim, every man turns augur. The unfavourable omens are not derived from vague conjecture, or facerdotal deluſions; hiſtory informs us how to judge; and there is one page written in regal blood, which you, Sir, would do well to conſult, to form your judgment, and regulate your conduct; that the enemies of your family or reign, may not have an opportunity to vindicate *their* conduct by ſuch an high precedent, and ſuch a great example.

TRIBUNUS.

To his Royal Highneſs the Duke of GLOUCESTER.

SIR,

THE common form of reſpect ſhewn to perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank, is the only motive of my addreſſing your Royal Highneſs *ſecond* to any man in the nation. Your Royal Highneſs's late conduct, and vote, in an auguſt Aſſembly, on one of the moſt important, and conſequential acts, that the three eſtates of Parliament can paſs, deſerves the thanks of the friends of liberty and Proteſtantiſm. The memory of the deed will laſt as long as our annals, and ſave us from the charge of total degeneracy. We now look up to YOU, Sir, as the friend and guardian of our rights and liberties; and we cannot but expreſs our ſatisfaction, in ſeeing the laws and religion of the ſtate ſupported by *one*, at leaſt, of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. And we form the higher opinion of ſuch a noble diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in your Royal Highneſs, as one of the guardians of our liberties, from the peculiar ſituation you are in, and the relations in which you ſtand.

The principles of your conduct, Sir, are deciſive; and we have not the leaſt ſhadow of doubt, that your vote in Parliament aroſe from a full conviction, that the bill was ſubverſive of the conſtitution, derogatory to the honour and intereſts of your Royal brother, dangerous to the eſtabliſhment, both of the laws and religion of this realm, and fatal in its effects.

It is great conſolation, Royal Sir, to the people of England, to look forward, and preſage an unbroken ſucceſſion of patriot Kings in your illuſtrious line. And though Providence has been pleaſed to bleſs your Royal brother, our Sovereign, with a progeny of hopeful Princes, yet, as in his wiſdom, God, who ſometimes ſetteth up one, and pulleth down another, may ſee fit to remove them from their preſent ſtate; it will, no doubt, be ſome conſolation to them, but much more to us, to think that one of your auguſt houſe ſhall ſway the ſceptre over a *free*, and conſequently a *happy* people.

TRIBUNUS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN the Gazette of the 7th inſtant, we are informed that "two Engliſh veſſels had been taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the *crews* were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed of in the SLAVE MARKET."——I was at once ſtruck with the melancholy account; but how was I ſhocked and abaſhed when but a few hours after reading it, I beheld a middle aged African raiſed and *expoſed* on one of the ſtalls in the ſhambles of Philadelphia market at PUBLIC SALE, as a SLAVE for life! and this in the capital of Pennſylvania, a land high in profeſſion of LIBERTY and CHRISTIANITY.

Query. What is the difference between Algerine heathens ſelling Engliſh white men, and Engliſh chriſtians ſelling African black men?—and whether it is not neceſſary to conſider of ſome means for the diſcouragement or prevention of ſuch an INHUMAN practice, particularly at this *juncture*; the account whereof would add a greater luſtre to *our own* conteſt for liberty, as it may be handed down to ſucceeding generations, and ſave us from the application of the following maxim:

"*Turpe eſt doctori cum culpa redarguit ipſum.*"

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary favors, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, I again intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriffs office, for which end I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful remembrance by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Acknowledge the favour done me in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, as alſo thoſe paſt, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by

Your aſſured friend,
HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
RECOVERY,
DAVID M'CULLOUGH,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all expedition, having two thirds of her cargo ready to put on board. She is a ſtout new ſhip, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to PETER JANUARY, or ſaid maſter on board at Capt. Knox's wharf, or at his houſe in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Catherine-ſtreet, Southwark.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A VERY elegant engraving of WILLIAM PENN, firſt Proprietor of the Province, is juſt publiſhed. This portrait was taken by Mr. DU SIMITIERE, in this city, from a buſto in the poſſeſſion of WILLIAM LOGAN, Eſq, done by SILVANUS BEVAN, from the life; it is the only likeneſs extant, and ſaid to be a very faithful repreſentation of the *Founder of this province*. The engraving is executed by one of the firſt artiſts in London. The plate, and all the impreſſions from it, are in the city, ſix only excepted, deſigned as preſents for particular perſons in London: no impreſſion can therefore be had from this plate but of Mr. DU SIMITIERE, at his apartments at Mrs. Robinſon's in Moravian Alley, or ſuch perſons as he may appointto diſpoſe of them.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſimer, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of FIFTY POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Curſon and Seton of New-York, Joſeph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Chriſtie, of Baltimore, James Gibſon, and Co. Virginia, John Bonfield, of Quebec, Meſatiah Bourne, or John Rowe, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this Joſeph Thorp, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early inteligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

Benjamin Davis and *Robert Roberts*,

Have opened a ſtore in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite to Jacob Barge's, and next door to the ſign of the Bear, where they have to ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh only,

JAMAICA ſpirits, Weſt-India and continent rums, molaſſes, old French brandy, Geneva, and cordials; Madeira, Liſbon and Fyal wines; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, muſtard, pepper, alſpice, ginger, copperas, brimſtone, madder, logwood, indigo, ſtarch, rice, powder and ſhot, lamp oil, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The Hatters buſineſs carried on at the above place as uſual.

DANCING AND FENCING.

Agreeable to an invitation from ſeveral reſpectable families in this city.

MR. PIKE,

Ten years a teacher in Charleſtown, South-Carolina, is arrived, and purpoſes if the weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL *for the tuition of young* LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN, *on or about the* 20*th of this inſtant.*

HE flatters himſelf that his abilities as a maſter of his profeſſion, may be ſufficiently known, as many very reſpectable gentlemen of the above province are at preſent in this city. LADIES and GENTLEMEN may be waited on at their own houſes if agreeable, to be taught cotillions and other faſhionable dances.

N. B. The uſe of the ſmall ſword taught three mornings in the week, and an evening ſchool as uſual.

SIGNIOR SODI,

Late principal DANCER at the Opera in Paris and London,

ACQUAINTS the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a public SCHOOL, at his Room in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the back of the Fountain Tavern, where he will teach the following Dances, viz.

The Minuet,	Rigadoon,
The Minuet Dauphin,	New Minuet by four,
Louvre,	New Minuet by eight,
Allemande,	Cotillons,
La Bretagne,	Cotillion ſtep,
La Marie's,	The Hornpipe,
The Paſpie,	Engliſh Country Dances,

And all the Dances that are danced in the ſeveral Courts in Europe.

N. B. Signior SODI will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own houſes; and will likewiſe give private attendance, at certain hours, in his own ſchool.—An evening ſchool will be opened, when a ſufficient number of ſcholars ſhall offer.

Signior SODI is to be ſpoken with at Mrs. EASTWICK's, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday the 10th of October, on the premiſes,

THE following tracts of LAND in Londonderry townſhip, in Cheſter county, viz.

Lot 1. A plantation containing about 190 acres, near one third of which is cleared: There is on it a good log houſe, barn, ſtable, ſpring-houſe, orchard, &c. and about 6 or 7 acres of meadow before the door; now in the tenure of John Picken.

Lot 2. A plantation containing about 110 acres, one half cleared, with much ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of James Pogue.

Lot 3. A plantation containing about 180 acres, one half cleared, with ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of the Widow Corſby.

Lot 4. A plantation containing about 190 acres, one half cleared, with a new log barn, very good orchard, and other improvements like thoſe before deſcribed; in the tenure of Robert Grimes.

Lot 5. Two plantations, about 280 acres, one half cleared, and improvements on each much the ſame as thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of William Chaffin and David Breckenrig.

Lot 6. A plantation containing about 380 acres, near one half cleared, with a good two ſtory log houſe, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and other improvements like thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of James Gibſon.

The above deſcribed tracts of land being one of the moſt healthy ſituations in Pennſylvania, on the great road to Lancaſter, about 16 miles from New-Port, and in a neighbourhood where the produce of grain will always fetch the Philadelphia market price at mills or malt-houſes within a mile of their barn, a ſchool on the tract, and places of worſhip very contiguous; beſides being capable of great improvement, eſpecially in a great deal of fine meadow, which may be made on each place with very little expence, renders it quite needleſs to ſay any thing in their commendation. The whole premiſes may be viewed till the time of ſale, which will begin on the above named day, at one o'clock, at the firſt deſcribed plantation, when they will be peremptorily ſold. Attendance will be given by

CHARLES ALLEN.

N. B. There is no leaſe on any of theſe plantations.—If the weather ſhould be bad on the day appointed, the ſale will be put off till the firſt fair day, or, if more agreeable to the gentlemen attending, will be carried on at the neareſt tavern, called the Croſs Keys or Half-way Houſe, about a mile and a half from the premiſes.—Conſiderable time will be given for payment of moſt part of the money.

Burlington, 8th Mo. (Auguſt) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING *by* SUBSCRIPTION *(under the appointment of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY*)*

A NEW EDITION of the

LAWS

Of the COLONY *of* NEW-JERSEY.

To which will be added,

The ORDINANCE *eſtabliſhing the* FEES *of the Court of* CHANCERY, *and a well digeſted* INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. *THIS work, to be compriſed in one volume, folio, of about* 600 *pages, including the preface and index, to be printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper.*

II. *The price to ſubſcribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in calf, and lettered.*

III. *Two Dollars to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.*

IV. *If more than one thouſand ſhould be ſubſcribed for, a proportionable abatement to be made in the price.*

V. *Great care and pains will be taken to render this edition as complete as poſſible.*

*** *The price to other purchaſers will be conſiderably higher than to ſubſcribers.*

This volume it is expected will include the laws of the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the end of the book, its publication will not be thereby retarded after the number of ſubſcribers is known. And as the work will be attended with great expence, is much wanted by the public, and almoſt ready for the preſs, the Editor requeſts thoſe who are deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers to be ſpeedy in their applications, that he may be able the ſooner to aſcertain the number neceſſary to be ſtruck off.

SUBSCRIPTIONS *to be taken in by* Cortland Skinner, John Combs *and* John Smith, *Eſquires, of the city of Perth-Amboy*; John Wetherill *and* John Moores, *Eſquires, of Middleſex*; Edward Taylor *and* Richard Lawrence, *Eſquires, and* Edmund Williams, *merchant, of Monmouth*; Stephen Crane, Henry Garriſe *and* Elias Boudinot, *Eſquires, of Eſſex*; Hendrick Fiſher, John Roy *and* Jonathan D. Sergeant, *Eſquires, of Somerſet*; Theunis Dey *and* John Demareſt, *Eſquires, of Bergen*; James Kinſey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence *and* Samuel Allinſon, *Eſquires, and* Iſaac Collins, *printer, of the city of Burlington*; Henry Paxſon *and* Anthony Sykes, *Eſquires, of the county of Burlington*; John Hinchman *and* Robert F. Price, *Eſquires, and* Samuel Shaw, *attorney at law, of Gloucester*; Grant Gibbon *and* Benjamin Holme, *Eſquires, of Salem*; John Sheppard *and* Theophilus Elmer, *Eſquires, of Cumberland*; Jonathan Hand *and* Eli Eldridge, *Eſquires, of Cape-May*; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm *and* Iſaac Allen, *Eſquires, of Hunterdon*; Jacob Ford *and* William Winds, *Eſquires, of Morris*; Nathaniel Pettit *and* Thomas Anderſon, *Eſquires, of Suſſex*; Joſeph Reed *and* Miers Fiſher, *Eſquires, in Philadelphia*; *and* James Duane, *Eſquire, and* George Bowne, *merchant, in New-York.*

N. B. The Editor, SAMUEL ALLINSON, *begs the favour of the above-named Gentlemen, to forward to him their reſpective liſts of ſubſcribers, ſo that he may receive them by the firſt day of the* 11*th month (November) next.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet.* No. 152.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 5.

ON Wednesday last the new Divan (consisting of the wretched fugitives with whom the just indignation of their respective townsmen, by a well deserved expulsion, have filled this capital) usurped the seats round the Council Board in Boston. Their deliberations have not hitherto transpired.

A detachment from the corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field-pieces, which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this expedition caused much speculation, as some who were near the Governor gave out, that he had sworn the Committee of Salem should recognize or be imprisoned; nay, some said they would be put on board the Scarborough, and sent to England forthwith. The Committee of Boston sent off an express after ten on Wednesday evening, to advise their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming against them, who received their message with great politeness, and returned an answer purporting their readiness to receive any attack they might be exposed to, for acting in pursuance to the laws and interest of their country as became men and christians.

From the several hostile appearances the county of Middlesex took the alarm, and on Thursday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, provision and ammunition, determining by some means to give a check to a power, which so openly threatened their destruction, and in such a clandestine manner robbed them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning some thousands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with sticks, as they had left their fire arms, &c. at some distance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thursday evening, and surrounded the Attorney-General's House, who is also Judge of Admiralty on the new plan for Nova-Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a pistol from a window, they broke some glass, but did little more mischief. The company however concerned in this, were mostly boys and negroes, who soon dispersed.

On perceiving the concourse on Friday morning, the Committee of Cambridge sent express to Charlestown, who communicated the intelligence to Boston, and their respective Committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the first of the Boston Committee came up, they found some thousands of people assembled before the Court-House and Judge Danforth standing on the steps speaking to the body, declaring in substance, that having now arrived to an advanced age, and spent the greater part in the service of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him so disagreeable to his country, in which he conscientiously had meant to serve them; but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the Council Board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned said office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconsistent with the charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of said declaration, he delivered the following certificate drawn up by himself, and signed with his own hand, viz.

ALTHOUGH I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourse of people, who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resigned my seat at the Council Board, yet, for the further satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that such resignation has actually been made, and that it is my full purpose not to be any way concerned as a Member of the Council at any time hereafter.

September 2, 1774. S. DANFORTH.

Judge Lee was also on the Court-House steps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms similar to those used by Judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration, also drawn up and signed by him, viz.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

AS great numbers of the inhabitants of the county are come into this town, since my satisfying those who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the Governor at my resignation, and being desirous to give the whole county and province full satisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my resignation of a seat in the new constituted Council, and my determination to give no further attendance. JOS. LEE.

Upon this a vote was called for, to see if the body was satisfied with the declarations and resignations abovesaid, and it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would signify their abhorrence of mobs, riots and the destruction of private property, and passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Col. Phips, the High Sheriff of the county, then came before the Committee of the body, and complained that he had been hardly spoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charlestown magazine to the soldiery; which the Committee candidly considered, and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the High Sheriff was excusable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips also delivered the following declaration, by him subscribed, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that shall be sent me under the new acts of Parliament, for altering the constitution of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and that I will recall the Venires that I have sent out under the new establishment.

DAVID PHIPS.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

Which was accepted as satisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his Honour Lieutenant Governor Oliver set off from Cambridge to Boston, and informed Governor Gage of the true state of matters, and the business of the people; which, as his Honour told the Admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promising to return in two hours, and confer further with them on his own circumstances as President of the Council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the Committee, and signified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz. that as the commissions of Lieut. Governor and president of the council seemed tacked together, he should undoubtedly incur his Majesty's displeasure if he resigned the latter and pretended to hold the former; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held constitutionally, he begged he might not be pressed to incur the displeasure at the instance of a single county, while any other Counsellor held on the new establishment. Assuring them, however that in case the mind of the whole province, collected in Congress or otherwise, appeared for his resignation, he would by no means act in opposition to it. This seemed satisfactory to the Committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the body, when Commissioner Hallowell came through the town on his way to Boston. The sight of that obnoxious person so inflamed the people, that in a few minutes above 160 horsemen were drawn up, and proceeded in pursuit of him on full gallop. Capt. Gardner of Cambridge first began a parley with one of the foremost, which caused them to halt till he had delivered his mind very fully in dissuasion of the pursuit, and was seconded by Mr. Deavens of Charlestown, and Dr. Young of Boston. They generally observed that the object of the body's attention that day seemed to be the resignation of unconstitutional Counsellors, and that it might introduce confusion into the proceedings of the day, if any thing else was brought upon the carpet till that important business was finished; and in a little time the gentlemen dismounted their horses and returned to the body. But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely escape, as one gentleman of a small stature pushed on before the general body and followed him, who made the best of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. ——— overtook and stopt him in his chaise. Mr, Hallowell snapped his pistol at him, but could not disengage himself till he quitted the chaise and mounted his servant's horse, on which he drove into Boston with all the speed he could make, till the horse failing within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he spread consternation, telling them he was pursued by some thousands, who would soon be in town, and destroy all the friends of government before them. A gentleman in Boston, observing the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the town the alarm was communicated to Dr. Roberts then at Charlestown ferry, who having a fleet horse, brought the news in a few minutes to the Committee then at dinner; the intelligence was instantly diffused, and the people, whose arms were nearest, sent persons to bring them, while horsemen were dispatched both ways, to gain more certain advice of the true state of the soldiery.—A greater fervour and resolution probably never appeared among any troops. The dispatch soon returning, and assuring the body that the soldiers still remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they resumed their business with spirit, and resolved to leave no unconstitutional officer within their reach in possession of his place.

On this the Committee assembled again, and drew up the paper, of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the body delivered it to Lieut. Governor Oliver to sign, with which he complied, after obtaining their consent to add the latter clause, implying the force by which he was compelled to do it.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

I THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his Majesty to a seat at the Council Board, upon and in conformity to the late act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better regulation of the Massachusetts-Bay, which being a manifest infringement of the charter rights and privileges of this people, I do hereby, in conformity to the commands of the body of this county now convened, most solemnly renounce and resign my seat at said constitutional board, and hereby firmly promise and engage, as a man of honor and a christian, that I never will hereafter, upon any terms whatsoever, accept a seat at said Board, on the present novel and oppressive plan of government.

My house at Cambridge being surrounded by about four thousand people, in compliance with their commands I sign my name.

THOMAS OLIVER.

Mr. Mason, Clerk of the County of Middlesex, also engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of Parliament impairing our charter,

The Gentlemen from Boston, Charlestown and Cambridge, having provided some refreshment for their greatly fatigued brethren, they chearfully accepted it, took leave and departed in high good humour and well satisfied.

It is said it was proposed in the divan last Wednesday, that the inhabitants of this town should be disarmed, and that some of the new fangled Counsellors consented thereto, but happily a majority was against it.—The report of this extraordinary measure having been put in execution by the soldiery was propagated through the country, with some other exaggerated stories, and, by what we are told, if these reports had not been soon contradicted, we should by this time have had 40 or 50,000 men from the country (some of whom were on the march) appeared for our relief.

The Selectmen of Wrentham have published a notification, offering a reward of sixty dollars for the discovery of the persons ,who, about five weeks past, broke open the powder-house there, and carried off six half barrels of powder, about 1300 flints, and a quantity of lead.

Governor Gage at length laid his hand on private property, so far as to deny one cask of powder to be delivered out of the powder house on any condition whatever.

On Saturday afternoon four large field pieces were dragged by the soldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city.

Same afternoon the Lively frigate, of 20 guns, came to her moorings in Ferry-way, between Boston and Charlestown.

We are able to assure the public, from good authority, that Isaac Winslow, Esq; one of the lately appointed Counsellors, waited on Governor Gage last Monday, when he made an absolute and full resignation of his place at the Board; since which he has not appeared in Council, but given the strongest assurances that he never will act in that station: Several of the most respectable gentlemen, who have appeared foremost in the cause of their country's liberties, have paid their compliments to him on account of his resignation.

We also have it from good authority, that last Saturday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Treasurer Gray likewise resigned his seat at the Council Board.

We are told that 20 out of the 36 new appointed Counsellors (exclusive of Mr. Palmer, who is absent from the province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamus's were received) have either refused to take the oath, or have since resigned their seats at that unconstitutional Board.

A Correspondent observes, that since the act for tarring and feathering has been *repealed*, there have been more resignations, and other concessions of individuals to the sense of THE BODY, than when that act was in its greatest force.—A proof that wiser measures are adopted, or more efficacious remedies applied.

A LAD about fifteen years of age came to the stall of the subscriber, on the morning of the 14th instant (August) with a Fifty Shilling Bill, which he desired to have changed; on being accused of stealing it, he declared that his sister gave it to him, and went in order to fetch her, but did not return. Now the owner of said bill may have it, by applying to the subscriber at stall No. 18, in the Butchers market.

VALENTINE REESE.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

THE WESTER OGLE MILLS, situated on GWIN'S FALLS, a never failing stream in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the westward of Baltimore town, in the neighbourhood of an extensive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties in Pennsylvania, from whence the greatest quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market. The mill-house is built of stone 95 by 35, three stories high. Two merchant mills with French burr stones, and a grist mill with Cologne and overshot wheels to each pair of stones, the merchant mills were rebuilt this last winter, the running gears all new, and in the best order, hoisting gears that go by water, with a new oiling screen, wind-mill and boulting chests, constructed after the newest and best manner. There is joining a convenient little lodging room, built of stone, with a fire place for the accommodation of the miller. The grist mill built new this spring, under the same roof, in a separate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where if required may be finished a convenient room, with a fire place for a family. There is stables for twelve horses, six or eight acres of land, capable of being made grass ground, with a dwelling-house and shop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel timber for the ensuing season. Any person inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or of JOHN BROWN merchant in Philadelphia, WILLIAM LYON.

New-York, July 5, 1774.

RAN AWAY from his security, a certain JAMES HUNT, a New-England young man, by trade a hatter, wore his own hair, smooth faced, and slender, is supposed to have gone to Philadelphia or Carolina to work at his trade. Whoever shall apprehend and take him up, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his security may get him again, shall have FOUR POUNDS, New-York currency, Reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by applying to the Printer hereof, or to the subscriber living in New-York.

NESBITT DEANE.

LOST,

On Wednesday the 3d inst. August on the road from Bristol to Philadelphia.

A GREEN morocco POCKET BOOK, with silver clasps, which contained about twelve shillings in money, a pair of stone knee buckles and sundry papers of no use but to the real owner. Whoever has found the same and delivers it with its contents to the Printer, shall receive ONE GUINEA for their trouble.

MOSES HART,

PENCIL and PICTURE FRAME MAKER, from London,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that he is settled in Second-street, near Almond-street, Philadelphia, where he sells all sorts of pictures and frames, plain and gilt, in the newest and neatest fashion, wholesale and retail, much cheaper than imported.

He likewise makes all sorts of Porto Crayons of different colours for drawing.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant Man, that has about three years to serve, fit for town or country: He has been used to work about a brewery, and understands something of coopering; aged about twenty-four years, and of a hearty hale constitution. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST on Tuesday the 19th of July, a PUP of the Pointer breed, about four months old, well grown of his age, remarkably well hung and high bred, both his ears brown liver colour, his back and rump of the same colour in spots, and his tail docked long; he was seen to follow a Gentleman the next day, who is requested to return him to the subscriber if in his possession. Any person who will bring said dog to me, shall receive the above Reward, with thanks.

JOHN HALES.

N. B. The pup can be proved by his sire, being exactly like him.

MADE AND SOLD BY

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his house in Third-street, a few doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia.

ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat and flaxseed, consisting of four different sorts of wire each, calculated to great exactness, and found by experience to answer well; small bolts for Indian meal in mills, standing screens, shoe and shoot ditto; wire reding sieves of different sorts, suitable for Indian meal, wheat, or other grain, also for iron ore, sugar, ground bark, &c. short cloths for millers, found by experience to exceed any other kind, and a variety of wire work, suitable for cellar windows, spring houses, and many other uses; DUTCH FANS of different sorts with good improvements, suitable for most kinds of grain; several sorts of boxes with knives for cutting straw, and curriers beam boards of lignum vitæ.

Also at the same place are made all sorts of planes, suitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers and others, and are allowed (by the best judges) to be as compleat and good as those made in London; any person applying as above may depend on being served with all reasonable dispatch. All orders from town or country shall be carefully attended to.

N. B. Boxes or chests, with an assortment of various kinds of tools (very convenient for farmers, masters of vessels, and others) will be sorted and put up upon a short notice.

JAMES BUILAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, from Bristol,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes and sells the following articles, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, viz. fringe and lace of all sorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and tossels of all kinds, either in gold, silver, silk, worsted or thread; coach-makers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; saddlers orrits, fringe, bridle reins, &c. gold, silver or silk jacks or frogs for ladies riding dresses; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms or footmens liveries made to any pattern; silk knee garters; ladies trimmings in gold, silver or silk, in the English and French fashions, with turbands, sheneals and gimps, &c. fringe, gimp and sheneal trimmings for silk and cloth cloaks; all kinds of velvet trimmings, with a number of other articles.

N. B. The above articles of silk and worsted are made of the produce of America; and any persons having silk of their own may have it manufactured into any of the above articles, or made proper for making silk stockings, sewing silk, ribbons, &c.—Either men or women that have been used to any of the above branches in other countries, or any that are willing to learn, from ten years old and upwards, may have employment either by the month or as apprentices, by applying as above.

WAS FOUND, on the 28th of June last, at the upper end of Front-street, Philadelphia, a leather POCKET BOOK, with a small sum of money in it. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN GORGAS, near the place above mentioned, and opposite to Mr. George Leib, tanner.

WANTS A PLACE,

In this city or suburbs, either in a store, compting-house, or other business,

A MAN who writes a tolerable hand, understands the German and French languages, and can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 21st of July last, from the subscriber, in Cecil county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named BENJAMIN WARRINGTON, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a thick chunky fellow, of a dark complexion, and wears his own brown hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a brown coat, waistcoat and breeches. He is a West-countryman, and may have his old indentures with him. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CROKER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 22d day of August last, an English servant man named WILLIAM MOORE, brought up to husbandry, about five feet five inches high, marked with the small pox, sore eyes, and about 25 years old: Had on when he went away, a brown snuff coloured coat, lining of the same colour, mohair buttons, superfine scarlet waistcoat with two pockets, the flaps turning upwards, and small yellow buttons, with a cape to the same; one pair of old brown cloth breeches, one pair of white ribbed stockings, a pair of plated buckles, a white frock and trowsers, and two old check trowsers, an old sailors jacket with canvas seams, two check shirts, and an old felt hat; stoops much in his walk and talks the West Country dialect, and was seen at Amboy ferry, enquiring for work. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The said WILLIAM MOORE ran away from his bail.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man named JOHN CAMPIN, who came in the snow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about six weeks ago, by trade a butcher, about five feet six or seven inches high, slender made, long visage, small legs, has a clumsy walk, and wears his own short brown hair which inclines to curl: Had on and took with him, a new large broad diamond check shirt without buttons, a short brown jacket without sleeves, a dark frize surtout coat with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worsted plush breeches, a pair of light coloured yarn stockings generally not gartered, a pair of thick double soaled shoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a small brimmed old hat, speaks quick and tolerable good English, and given to liquor: It is supposed he is gone off with some of his shipmates, who may assist him in changing his cloaths, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city TWENTY SHILLINGS, if within ten miles THIRTY SHILLINGS, twenty miles FORTY SHILLINGS, and if thirty miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any of his Majesty's gaols, paid by

EDWARD BARRET.

SARAH HUSSEY,
TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that she has removed from Mrs. Eastwick's to Mr. Kimble's, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, the door above Daniel Climer's, Esq; and continues to teach the tambour and embroidery in gold, silver, sheneal, silk and cotton; the open work and elegance of shading; to spangle and pearl, &c. To certify the propriety of her work, she has just finished a variety of elegant pieces, such as Ladies shoes and work bags, and Gentlemens waistcoats.—Grown ladies may be taught at their own houses by the lesson, and any Lady that will please to do her that honour, may depend on being compleatly taught. Frames, needles and cases are provided for that purpose.

N. B. Ladies gowns, aprons, ruffles, shoes, work bags, and fire screens, also Gentlemens coats, waistcoats, sword-knots, and knee-garters, elegantly worked.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from near the Lowe Cross Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, on the 20th of August, a certain JOHN WILSON, a schoolmaster, and shoemaker by trade; he is a stout made young fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pock marked, with small seams about his chin, and hair almost black; had on a cross barred silk and cotton jacket, a good white shirt, check trowsers, and turned pumps; he is very fond of liquor, and is a noisy fellow in a tavern; took with him a little sorrel mare, heavy with colt, with a whitish mane and tail, hurt with the collar, has a running sore on her shoulder; also a bridle that looks ragged, and a saddle with a hogskin seat and a piece on the hind part: He was seen in Wilmington on the 21st ult. and there parted with his jacket and rode off in his shirt, and took the road towards New Garden in Chester county. Any person that will apprehend the said Wilson, and lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the owners may get the mare, bridle and saddle again, shall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the fellow alone, paid by

JACOB LEMMON,
NICHOLAS BAKER.

Cecil County, Maryland, August 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriner, living at Elk Ferry, in the county aforesaid, a negro man named PENN, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is country born, well set, very talkative, and may probably make a great shew of religion; he is a black small eyed fellow; had on when he went away a snuff coloured jacket without sleeves, an oznabrigs shirt and tarry trowsers, and for some years past has rowed in the ferry boat at Elk Ferry. Said negro ran away some years ago, and passed himself for a freeman by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged pass signed Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himself to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia; and as he has been to New-York with said Meredith, he may now probably be making that way. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber, living at the place aforesaid. THOMAS DAVIN.

Baltimore, August 27, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ship Betsy, Captain Bartholemew, now rebuilding at the ship yard of Mr. William Howell, on North East River, Maryland, a negro man called JAMES, belonging to the subscriber, merchant, in Baltimore Town, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, country born, speaks good English, and has a sly look, was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Young, who sold him to Mr. John Boyd, late merchant at Joppa: Had on when he went away, an oznabrig frock, with a pair of trowsers of the same, a pair of good shoes, and an old hat, but he had better cloaths at Charlestown, about two miles from the yard, which he could readily get and put on; but as for some days past he has been lurking about Joppa, where his wife lives, he may have dressed in some of Mr. Boyd's old cloaths which are too long for him. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive, if 20 miles from Joppa, THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 40 miles FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if 50 miles the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought here or to the ship yard aforesaid. If apprehended in Philadelphia, apply to Mr. ROBERT RITCHIE in Philadelphia.

ROBERT CHRISTIE.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture, from the subscriber, a sorrel horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, paces and trots, has a star on his forehead about the breadth of a dollar, is branded MF on his near buttock, shod all round. Whoever takes up the said horse, if strayed away, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges paid, and if stolen, for horse and thief, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW BURKHARD.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK
STAGE WAGON,

To plye constantly, Winter and Summer.

SETTS out from Mr. WILLIAM DIBLEYS, the sign of the Cross Keys, the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, every Monday and Thursday, precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New York stage, exchanges passengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New York. Each passenger to pay, Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed fifteen pounds weight of luggage.

N B. It is one of the best carriages of the kind that has ever travelled the road; and will ensure the publick of as good, carefull and sufficient a driver as any upon the continent of America.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the publick for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance of his former friends; and the public in general, and am their most obedient, and humble servant, CHARLES BESSONETT.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER,

SO useful in chronic diseases; situated in the most healthy part of the province of Pennsylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the house of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at several other commodious houses in the neighbourhood of said springs.

N. B. Of said FRENCH may be had, Dr. Rush's Experiments and Observations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diseases and in what manner it should be used.

Dunmore County, July 13, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 1600 acres, lying in Dunmore county, Virginia, on the north river of Spannadore, on both sides of the river, about 400 acres of which is low grounds, remarkable for the richness of the soil, and the land lies convenient for laying it off in two plantations: There is on the premises an elegant dwelling-house 38 by 32 feet, with five rooms and four fire-places below stairs; likewise all convenient out-houses, barns, store-house, kitchen, shop, &c. A large quantity of meadow ground, well improved; it lyes about 95 miles from navigation. Likewise a tract of land in Orange county, containing 1000 acres, about 45 miles from navigation, lyes level, and well adapted for farming, with very good range for cattle, horses and hogs, an orchard of choice fruit, and about 50 acres of meadow that can be watered; it lyes on the main road from the lower parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland to Carolina; known by the name of Mr. Taverner Beale's plantation. Any person inclining to purchase either of the said tracts, will be allowed extensive credit for one half of the purchase money, the other half to be paid at making the deed. Possession may be taken immediately, and a large quantity of grain may be had on the premises.

BURR HARRISON.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday, from the subscriber, master taylor, in Water-street, near Market-street, in this city, a German servant man, named FREDERICK BRICK, about 27 years of age, a little man, about five feet high, by trade a taylor, and a native of the country of Hesse; he came last Fall from Rotterdam to this place, speaks good Hollandish and German, and very quick; he has brownish hair of a natural curl, much intermixt with grey, he is fond of strong liquor, and very talkative and unruly when drunk. He had on when he went away, a blue coat with yellow buttons and a cape of the same cloth, cut round before, silk waistcoat, with yellow, green and red stripes, the back parts of white linen, much patched, black everlasting breeches without lining. Took with him two shirts, one white and the other check, two pair of stockings, one pair of cotton, blue and white, this country made, the other a pair of knit worsted stockings, half worn shoes with carved silver buckles, also silver knee buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber his master, or secures him so that he may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HEMBEL.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Manokesy, near Frederick Town, Maryland, a convict servant man, born in the west of England and speaks much of that dialect, and likely he will change his name; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has lost the fore finger of his right hand; had on and took with him, two shirts of country made linen, one pair of trowsers of the same, a new light coloured lincey jacket lined with striped lincey, a pair of old leather breeches, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the said servant and confines him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber, at his plantation on Manokesy, Frederick County, Maryland, seven miles from Frederick Town.

July 11th, 1774. WILLIAM CRUM.

August 1, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Deer Creek, Hartford county, Maryland, the 29th of June last, an English convict servant man, named ROBERT BARTLEY, about twenty-five years of age, a well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, a round faced, bold, saucey looking, dark complexioned fellow, with dark curled hair, has a large scar under his left knee on the shin bone: Had on and took with him, a half wore country made castor hat, one old blue straight bodied coat and jacket, one old yellow surtout coat, one pair lead coloured sagathy breeches, too large for him, one pair shoes, too large for him, with old fashioned cross barred brass buckles, a check shirt, pieced at the sleeves, a red spotted silk handkerchief, and an old oznabrugs trowsers and shirt. Whoever takes up and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOB KEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, 7th Month 16th, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, last night from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, an English servant lad, named WILLIAM TULLY; he came to this place with Capt. Hood, about 14 months ago from Bristol in England, he is in his 17th year, rather short of his age but well set, has a cast in his eyes, is apt to be full of talk and very forward and impertinent, unless before people he is in some fear of, when he can behave as demure and appear so innocent as to deceive any stranger; he is of a fair complexion, short brown hair. Went away in a check shirt and white sheeting trowsers; he will have about 200l. when of age, which he is apt to talk of: it is thought he is lurking about the town, waiting for an opportunity to get on board a vessel for England. He was brought up to the baking business. Whoever brings the said servant to his master, or confines him in any goal, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN, Baker.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

A PERSON who writes a good hand, understands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his sobriety and diligent attention to business, would be glad to have the keeping of a few sets of books, or constant employment in any good compting-house. Enquire of the Printer.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 15, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters and labourers, to build houses and clear and inclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the land.—The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio, or Great Canhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Burlington, August 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon he now dwells, of about 100 acres. It is situated on navigable water, about one mile from Burlington Court-house, and about nineteen from Philadelphia: There is on the premises a new house, two stories high, 36 feet by 16, with a cellar under the whole; likewise a good kitchen and barn; the fencing is chiefly cedar, about three acres of Orchard, about 20 acres of woodland, and about 15 acres of marsh that lies very convenient for banking, and between 8 and 9 acres of clover meadow; the remainder very good land for grain. The place is commodiously situated, is very healthy, and would be very suitable for a gentleman's seat, or a small family. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, who will shew the premises, give a good title, and dispose of the same on reasonable terms. The payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession given in two months from the date hereof, if required, by

WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. If the place is not disposed of by the 7th of September next, it will be set up at vendue; and at the same time and place will be sold at public sale, a number of milch cows, a fine bull of the English breed, a number of yearlings and calves of the same breed; likewise a number of swine of the English breed; household furniture, farming utensils, and other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by W. W.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION and tract of LAND, situate in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the north east side of the Wissahickon great road, exactly 4 miles from said city, bounded by lands late of Tench Francis, John Dickenson, Francis Harris, and others; the situation is extremely pleasant and very little inferior to any in the province, being surrounded with a number of very elegant seats, and therefore would best suit a gentleman for that purpose; there is on said plantation a two story stone dwelling house, kitchen and barn, a thriving young orchard of fine fruit trees of different kinds, the chief of which are grafted, a quantity of good meadow, and 8 or 10 acres more may be easily made at a very trifling expence, as great part of the timber is already cut off; together with a parcel of good woodland, part of the same premises. Any person who may incline to become a purchaser of part or the whole of the above mentioned premises, may be acquainted with the terms sale, by applying to the subscribers, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,
THOMAS HOOD.

N. B. A plan of the whole may be seen by applying as aforesaid.

Harford County, August 4, 1774.

ESCAPED from Harford County gaol, which was broke open on the 3d instant—BENJAMIN PORTER, a coachman; he is about five feet eight inches high, has brown hair curled behind, and is about thirty-two years old; he had on and took with him a thick set frock, a short white flannel waistcoat, leather breeches, one white and one striped shirt.—JOHN SMITH, about thirty years of age, has a fair complexion, smooth face, a small scar under his left eye, short brown curling hair, and is about five feet eight inches high; he had on and took with him, a woollen jacket striped yellow, with sleeves buttoned at the wrist below, check shirt, trowsers of coarse brown linen, and a narrow brimmed hat bound with black binding. Whoever takes up and secures said prisoners, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each of them, if taken up in this province, and if out of the province, THREE POUNDS, to be paid by

THOMAS MILLER, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 28th of July last, from the subscriber in Londonderry township, Chester county, and province of Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man named DENNIS M'MULLEN, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well made, has short brown curling hair, smooth red face, and is fond of spirituous liquor; had on and took with him a half worn felt hat, a brown or greyish coloured old coarse cloth coat without lining, two flaxen shirts, one new of this country make, one pair of tow trowsers, two pair of womens white thread stockings, and one pair of old coarse leather Irish pumps. He came with Capt. M'Cullough from Ireland in May last, and has been seen in Philadelphia attempting to obtain a pass to travel into New-Jersey, or towards New England, whither it is likely he will attempt to go. One JOHN MOONEY, a journeyman blacksmith, 'tis supposed went with him from Philadelphia, and will no doubt endeavour to represent him as a freeman, as they were countrymen and shipmates. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, or to DANIEL MONTGOMERY, Painter, in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

N. B. All masters of vessels, stage-masters, iron-masters, &c. are requested to take notice of such an one.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a strong healthy servant girl, that has three years to serve, and is fit for town or country business. Enquire of the Printer.

THE BRISTOL BATHS AND CHALYBEATE WELLS,

Are compleated in the most commodious manner, for such persons as may incline to make use of them the approaching season.

IT is for strangers to be informed that these Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diseases which had resisted every other medicine, have been for some years deservedly in the highest repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, seldom even at the first drinking offending the stomach, always strengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably useful, if not specific, in all relaxed, debilitated constitutions, whether arising from sickness, residing too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obstructions in the liver, spleen and mesenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extensive for an advertisement, for which reason the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uses and the advantageous situation of Bristol, to the experiments and observations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Bristol, read before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Rush, M. D. and soon after published in a small pamphlet.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL,
DANCING-MASTER,

INTENDS on the first Monday of September next to open school at the Assembly room in Lodge alley, for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen.—Said Russell takes this opportunity to return his most grateful acknowledgments to those ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to favour him with the instruction of their children, and at the same time solicits a continuance of their favours, while his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to merit them.

He teaches the minuet, double minuet, rigadoon, bretagne, single, double and triple hornpipes, cotillon, with a variety of the newest country dances.

Deer Creek, Harford County, Aug. 15, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a certain MICHAEL JORDAN, an Irishman, by trade a saddler, has been about one year in the country, is slim, strait, and of a fair complexion, appears to be about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, and has a very remarkable scar on his left cheek, much in the shape of a horse shoe, the middle part of the scar extending to his mouth; he says it was occasioned by the kick of a horse: He took with him sundry cloaths, though it is likely he may appear in a nankeen coat and breeches, and blue jacket, the fore parts silk; he wears a short wig which seems to have been of one curl, and a beaver hat almost new: As he took sundry cloaths with him it is likely he may change his dress, but the scar is so remarkable that he may be discovered in any dress. He is known to have gone towards Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends the said Michael Jordan, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols on the continent, on giving information thereof to WILLIAM KENLEY, Deputy Collector of Excise, at the Excise-Office in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber living near Harford town, in Harford county, Maryland, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought to WILLIAM HOPKINS, Jun.

N.B. As it is supposed that he will attempt to get to some distant part of the continent by water, all masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril: And if any such should discover said Jordan, and bring him either to Philadelphia or Baltimore Town, shall, on delivering him up, be entitled to the above Reward, besides being paid for his passage.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on lease for 99 years (renewable) subject to a ground rent of fifty shillings sterling per ann. whereon is a good brick house, 25 by 36 feet, two story front and three back, well finished, and a good brick store-house, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-street (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two story granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; also behind the store is a stable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well inclosed. The dwelling-house, store-house and stable may be rented separate from the wharf and ware-house. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS.
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

SEVEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d inst. (May) from the subscriber, at Manington, in Salem county, an Irish servant man named WILLIAM O'BRIAN, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well set, with strait hair, high eye-brows, a down look and low voice; had on when he went away, a dark claret coloured coatee, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, a coarse shirt, grey woollen stockings, old shoes with odd buckles, and an old hat: He served a time with Joseph Bullock, in Burlington county, and has since forfeited his freedom by getting in debt: It is supposed that he went away with one JOHN LLOYD, of a sandy complexion, hoarse voice, and much the same heighth of the other. Whoever takes them up shall have FIVE DOLLARS for each, or the above Reward for O'BRIAN alone, and reasonable charges, if he be secured so that his master may get him again.

ABRAHAM SHREVE.

DOCTOR GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the following MEDICINES have had so great success, in relieving of those disorders they are prescribed for, that people are continually applying for them, which gives him great satisfaction to think that he was made an instrument, under God, to administer any relief to those who were under painful disorders.

1. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the bloody flux, and also vomitings and purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains, and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy, and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.

2. Royal Balsam. This cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful, and helps pains in the breast or side from pleuratic disorders; stops mortifications, and helps the sore throat disorder that is about, which is attended with so much malignancy, and, joined with my vulnerary liniment, hath relieved many, and not failed in one instance to my knowledge.

3. Syrup of Balsam. This helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side, which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

4. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture. This strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, and cures a stinking breath; it helps those who are costive, and cures the bilious and flatulent cholic; likewise helps the jaundice.

5. Essence of Tar. Cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies, weakness and lowness of spirit, all slow and lingering fevers, and nervous disorders, it helps strains and bruises, and cures the fever and ague.

Hand bills of their particular virtue, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures, will be given with them gratis.

The above medicines are prepared and sold by George Weed, late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but now lives in Market street, opposite the London Coffee-house,

N. B. He hath to sell, at the same place, fine Crown Soap, for the washing of fine linens, muslins, laces, silks, chints, calicoes, and for the use of Barbers. The above Soap made and also sold by Benjamin Mecum, of Burlington, in West New Jersey.—Some that have made use of the above Soap, think it the best they ever made use of for washing of linen.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRA to the *Pennsylvania Packet.* No. 152.

BOSTON, September 8.

LAST week Jonathan Simpson, Esq; resigned his seat at the council board.

Last Monday the Selectmen of this town waited on his Excellency Governor Gage, to acquaint him that the inhabitants were much alarmed, to find that he had ordered the breaking up the ground near the fortification, on the Neck, and requested of his Excellency, that he would explain to them his design in that extraordinary movement, that they might thereby have it in their power to quiet the minds of the people.

When his Excellency replied to the following purpose, "That he had no intention of stopping up the avenue to the town, or of obstructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as usual—that he had taken his measures, and that he was to protect his Majesty's subjects, and his Majesty's troops in this town, and that he had no intention of any thing hostile against the inhabitants.

Last Tuesday, Capt. Tate arrived at Salem, in 7 weeks from Falmouth:—He has brought thirty-three chests of tea, said to be consigned to Messrs. Smith and Atkinson, of this town, merchants; who have promised to do every thing in their power to have it sent back to London immediately. The inhabitants of Salem and Marblehead, are determined, at all events, that it shall not be landed there.—*Masters of vessels ought to know better than to bring tea to America, against the united voice of millions.*

We hear that a vessel sailed from England for Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, with Capt. Tate, having on board two hundred chests of the accursed East-India tea.

Monday sailed the Scarborough man of war with dispatches for England.

Yesterday sailed the transports from this harbour, in order, as it is said, to fetch troops from Philadelphia and Quebec.

Yesterday General Gage, accompanied by Lord Percy, the Admiral, and other officers, critically surveyed the Mill-Creek, which divides the town.

By letters from Connecticut, and by several credible gentlemen arrived from thence, we are informed that there were not less than 40,000 men in motion, and under arms, on their way to Boston, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, having heard a false report that the troops had fired upon Boston, and killed several of the inhabitants: 1,200 arrived at Hartford from Farmington, and other places forty miles beyond Hartford, on Sunday last, on their way to this place; so rapidly did the news fly. But being informed by expresses that it was a false report, they returned home, declaring themselves ready at a minute's warning to arm again and fight for their country, and distressed brethren of Boston.

A correspondent informs us, that "on Saturday last about three hundred men waited upon Col. Elisha Jones, at Weston, and made his mightiness walk through their ranks with his hat off, and express his sorrow for past offences, and promise not to be guilty of the like for the future."

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A number of the poor of this town are now employed about making bricks at the new yard, belonging to the town, on the Neck.

Lieutenant Governor Oliver has removed his family and goods from Cambridge to this town.

We hear that near 6000 men assembled at Worcester, on Monday and Tuesday last, and prevented the Inferior Court from sitting there.

In several towns towards Connecticut the meeting-houses were shut up, on Sunday last, and the people all under arms.

On Saturday evening, the military watch, consisting of 16 or 17 men, who patrol between Winisimit and Charlestown ferries, laid hold of two women to abuse them; but on their crying out let them go again. *Insult upon injult.*

We are told, that 20 out of the 36 new appointed councellors, (exclusive of Mr. Palmer, who is absent from the province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the mandamus's were received) have either refused to take the oath, or have since resigned their seats at that unconstitutional board.

Last Thursday evening, in several different fire societies, were suspended Capt. John Gore, Mr. Henry Leddel, Mr. Edward Cox, Mr. James Ashby, Mr. William Burton, Mr. William M'Alpine, and Mr. Wilson, for signing an address to the late *infamous* Gov. Hutchinson.

Sunday, the Canso came as far up Gallows Bay as she could find water, with intent to command the Neck.

We hear from the county of Plymouth, that yesterday upwards of 2000 of the substantial yeomanry, collected from the several towns of Plymouth, Hanover and Pembroke, repaired to the house of Nathaniel Ray Thomas of Marshfield, one of the new council; but having had some previous intimation of the intended visit of the people, he thought it unsafe to remain even in Marshfield, and accordingly fled, the night before, with all speed to the city of refuge.

NEWBERN (*North-Carolina.*)

At a General Meeting of Deputies of the inhabitants of this province, at Newbern, the 25th day of August, 1774.

The Deputies then met proceeded to make choice of a Moderator, when Col. JOHN HARVEY *was unanimously chosen, and Mr.* ANDREW KNOX *appointed Clerk.*

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Deputies from the several counties and towns of the province of North Carolina, impressed with the most sacred respect for the British constitution, and resolved to maintain the succession of the House of Hanover as by law established, and avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity to our Sovereign, and entertaining a sincere regard for our fellow subjects in Great-Britain, viewing with the utmost abhorrence every attempt which may tend to disturb the peace and good order of this colony, or to shake the fidelity of his Majesty's subjects resident here; but, at the same time, conceiving it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to posterity, in the present alarming state of British America, when our most essential rights are invaded by powers unwarrantably assumed by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to declare our sentiments in the most public manner, lest our silence should be construed as acquiescence, and that we patiently submit to the burthen which they have thought fit to impose upon us.

Resolved, That his Majesty George III. is lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, and of this province as part thereof; and that we do bear faithful and true allegiance unto him as our lawful Sovereign, and that we will, to the utmost of our power, maintain and defend the succession of the House of Hanover, as by law established, against the open war or private attempts of any person or power whatsoever.

Resolved, That we claim no more than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution or abridgment: That it is our indispensable duty, and will be our constant endeavour, to maintain those rights to the utmost of our power, consistently with the loyalty which we owe our Sovereign, and a sacred regard for the British constitution.

Resolved, That it is of the very essence of the British constitution, that no subject should be taxed but by his own consent, freely given by himself in person, or by his legal representatives; and that any other than such a taxation is highly derogatory to the rights of the subject, and a gross violation of the grand charter of our liberties.

Resolved, That as the British subjects, resident in North America, have not, nor can have, any representation in the Parliament of Great-Britain, that therefore any Act of Parliament, imposing a tax upon them, is illegal and unconstitutional, but that our Provincial Assemblies (the King, by his Governor, constituting one branch thereof) solely and exclusively possess that right.

Resolved, That the duties imposed by several Acts of the British Parliament upon tea, and other articles consumed in America, *for the purpose of raising a revenue,* are highly illegal and oppressive; and that the late exportation of tea, by the East India Company, to different parts of America, was intended to give effect to one of the said Acts, and thereby establish a precedent highly dishonourable to America, and to obtain an implied assent to the powers which Great-Britain had unwarrantably assumed of levying a tax upon us without our consent.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the Massachusetts province have distinguished themselves in a manly support of the rights of America in general, and that the cause in which they now suffer is the cause of every honest American, who deserves the blessings which the constitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boston labours at present, are the effect of a resentment levelled at them, for having stood foremost in an opposition to measures, which must eventually have involved all British America in a state of abject dependance and servitude.

The Act of Parliament commonly called THE BOSTON PORT ACT, as it tends to shut up the port of Boston, and thereby effectually to destroy its trade, and deprive the merchants and manufacturers of a subsistence, which they have hitherto procured by an honest industry, as it takes away the wharves, quays, and other property of many individuals, by rendering it useless to them; and as the duration of this act depends upon circumstances, founded merely in opinion, and in their nature indeterminate, and thereby may make the miseries it carries with it even perpetual; *Resolved therefore,* That it is the most cruel infringement of the rights and privileges of the people of Boston, both as men and members of the British government.

Resolved, That the late Act of Parliament for regulating the police of that province, is an infringement of the charter right granted them by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and tends to lessen that sacred confidence which ought to be placed in the acts of Kings.

Resolved, That trial by juries of the vicinity, is the only lawful inquest that can pass upon the life of a British subject; and that it is a right handed down to us from the earliest ages, confirmed and sanctified by *Magna Charta* itself, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his free tenement and liberties, or outlawed, or banished, or any wise hurt or injured, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and therefore all, who suffer otherwise, are not victims to public justice, but fall a sacrifice to the powers of tyranny and high handed oppression.

Resolved, That the Bill for altering the Administration of Justice in certain criminal cases, within the province of Massachusetts-Bay, as it impowers the Governors thereof to send to Great-Britain for trial all persons who, in aid of his Majesty's Officers, shall commit any capital offence, is fraught with the highest injustice and partiality, and will tend to produce frequent bloodshed of the inhabitants, as this Act furnishes an opportunity to commit the most atrocious crimes, with the greatest probability of impunity.

Resolved, That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the first day of January, 1775, import from Great-Britain any East-India goods, or any merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we after that day import from the West-Indies, or elsewhere, any East-India or British goods or manufactures; nor will we purchase any such articles so imported of any person or persons whatever, except such as are now in the country, or may arrive on or before the said first day of January, 1775.

Resolved, That unless American grievances are redressed before the first of October, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, or any other article whatever, to Great-Britain; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain, with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it in his or their power to export the same to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account.

Resolved, That we will neither import any slave or slaves, nor purchase any slave or slaves, imported or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the first day of November next.

Resolved, That we will not use, nor suffer East-India Tea to be used in our families, after the tenth day of September next; and that we will consider all persons in this province, not complying with this Resolve, to be enemies to their country.

Resolved, That the venders of merchandize within this province ought not to take advantage of resolves relating to non-importation in this province, or elsewere; but ought to sell their goods and merchandize, which they have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to sell them within three months last past.

Resolved, That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will not maintain any the least trade, dealing or commercial intercourse, with any Colony on this continent, or with any city or town, or with any individual in such colony, city or town, which shall refuse, decline or neglect, to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in the continental Congress.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposal of a General Congress to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 20th of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the present state of British America, and to take such measures as they may deem prudent, to affect the purpose of describing with certainty the rights of Americans, repairing the breaches made in those rights, and for guarding them for the future from any such violations done under the sanction of public authority.

Resolved, That WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, and RICHARD CASWELL, Esquires, and every of them be Deputies to attend such Congress; and they are hereby invested with such powers as may make any acts done by them, or consent given, in behalf of this province, obligatory in honour upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not an alien to his country's good, and an apostate to the liberties of America.

Resolved, That they view the attempts made by the Minister upon the town of Boston, as a prelude to a general attack upon the rights of the other Colonies, and that upon the success of this depends, in a great measure, the happiness of America, in its present race, and in posterity; and that therefore it becomes our duty to contribute, in proportion to our abilities, to ease the burdens imposed upon that town, for their virtuous opposition to the Revenue Acts, that they may be enabled to persist in a prudent and manly opposition to the schemes of Parliament, and render its dangerous designs abortive.

Resolved, That liberty is the spirit of the British constitution, and that it is the duty, and will be the endeavour of us, as British Americans, to transmit this happy constitution to our posterity, in a state, if possible, better than we found it; and that to suffer it to undergo a change, which may impair that invaluable blessing, would be to disgrace those ancestors, who, at the expence of their blood, purchased those privileges, which their degenerate posterity are too weak, or too wicked, to maintain inviolate.

Resolved, That at every future provincial meeting, when any division shall happen, the method to be observed shall be, to vote by the counties and towns having a right to send Members to Assembly, that shall be represented at every such meeting; and it is recommended to the Deputies of the several counties, that a Committee of five persons be chosen in each county, by such persons as accede to this Association, to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and to correspond occasionally with the provincial Committee of Correspondence of this province.

Resolved, That each and every county in this province raise as speedily as possible the sum of £.20 proclamation money, and pay the same into the hands of Richard Caswell, esq; to be by him equally divided among the delegates appointed to attend the general congress at Philadelphia, as a recompence for their trouble and expence in attending the said congress.

Resolved, That the Moderator of this meeting, and in case of his death, that SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Esq; be impowered, on any future occasion that may require it, to convene the several Deputies of this province, (which now are, or hereafter shall be chosen) at such time and place as he shall think proper. And in case of the death or absence of any Deputy, it is recommended that another be chosen in his stead.

Resolved, That the following be INSTRUCTIONS for the DEPUTIES appointed to meet in GENERAL CONGRESS on the part of this Colony, *to wit.*

That they express our sincere attachment to our most gracious Sovereign King *George* the Third, and our determined resolution to support his lawful authority in this province; at the same time, that we cannot depart from a steady adherence to the first law of nature, a firm and resolute defence of our persons and properties, against all unconstitutional incroachments whatsoever.

That they assert our rights to all the privileges of British subjects, particularly that of paying no Taxes or Duties but with our own consent; and that the legislature of this province have the exclusive power of making laws to regulate our internal polity, subject to his Majesty's disallowance.

That ſhould the Britiſh Parliament continue to exerciſe the power of levying Taxes and Duties on the Colonies, and making laws to bind them in all caſes whatſoever, ſuch laws muſt be highly unconſtitutional and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of Britiſh America, who have not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot have a fair and equal repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament; and that theſe diſadvantages muſt be greatly enhanced by the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, inimical to the Colonies, the influence of whoſe reports cannot be guarded againſt, by reaſon of the diſtance of America from them; or as has been unhappily experienced in the caſe of the town of Boſton, when the ears of adminiſtration have been ſhut againſt every attempt to vindicate a people, who claimed only the right of being heard in their own defence.

That therefore, until we obtain an explicit declaration and acknowledgment of our rights, we agree to ſtop all imports from Great-Britain after the firſt day of *January*, 1775; and that we will not export any of our commodities to Great-Britain after the firſt day of *October*, 1775.

That they concur with the Delegates or Deputies from the other Colonies in ſuch regulations, addreſſes or remonſtrances, as may be deemed moſt probable to reſtore a laſting harmony and good underſtanding with Great-Britain, a circumſtance we moſt ſincerely and ardently deſire; and that they agree with the majority of them in all neceſſary meaſures for promoting a redreſs of ſuch grievances as may come under their conſideration.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. *John Harvey*, Eſq; Moderator, for his faithful exerciſe of that office, and the ſervices he has thereby rendered to this province, and the friends of America in general.

JOHN HARVEY, Moderator.

Ten or eleven days preceding the above meeting the Governor iſſued the following proclamation.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſs.

By his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, that meetings and aſſemblies of the inhabitants of this province have been in ſome of the counties and towns thereof already held, and are in others appointed to be held, without any legal authority—and that reſolves have been entered into, and plans concerted, in ſuch meetings as are paſſed, derogatory to his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that there is reaſon to apprehend the ſame inflammatory, diſloyal and indecent meaſures, may be adopted in ſuch future aſſemblies, inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this government, and tending to excite clamour and diſcontent among his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province: I have thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, proceedings ſo illegal and unwarrantable in their nature, and in their effect ſo obviouſly injurious to the welfare of this country: And to this end I do hereby ſtrictly require and enjoin, on their allegiance, all and every his Majeſty's ſubjects to forbear to attend at any ſuch illegal meetings, and that they do diſcourage and prevent the ſame by all and every means in their power; and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent as far as in them lies, the Meeting of certain Deputies, ſaid to be appointed to be held at Newbern on the 25th inſtant. And I do more eſpecially charge, require and command, all and every his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting herein to the utmoſt of their power.

GIVEN under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſaid province, at Newbern, this 13th day of Auguſt, 1774, and in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign. JOSIAH MARTIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING

By his Excellency's Command,
JAMES PARRATT, D. Secretary.

NEW-LONDON, *Sept.* 3.

We hear that ſeveral thouſand people were collected from the towns in the neighbourhood of Springfield, on Tueſday laſt, with a full determination to ſtop the proceedings of the county court, which was to ſet in that town on that day.

Col. Willard, one of Governor Gage's *new council*, came to Union laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, to do ſome buſineſs; when two gentlemen belonging to Windham, who had been his attornies in the caſe, met him, and publicly renounced him and his cauſe, and refuſed to aſſiſt him any more, as they looked upon him a traitor to his country. The people roſe, took and confined him one night, then carried him to Brinfield, where the province people, abou 400 in number, met them: they called a council of themſelves, and condemned Col. Willard to Newgate priſon in Symſbury; and a number ſet off with and carried him ſix miles on the way thither. Col. Willard then ſubmitted to take the oath hereto annexed; on which they diſmiſſed him. One Capt. Davies, of Brimfield, was preſent, who ſhewing reſentment, and treating the people with bad language, they ſtripped him, and gave him the new-faſhioned dreſs, Tar and Feathers.

Sturbridge, Aug. 25, 1774.

WHEREAS, I ABIJAH WILLARD, of Lancaſter, have been appointed, by mandamus, a Counſellor for this province, and having without due conſideration taken the oath, do now freely and ſolemnly declare, that I am heartily ſorry that I have taken the ſaid oath, and do hereby ſolemnly and in good faith promiſe and engage, that I will not ſit nor act in the ſaid Council, nor in any other that ſhall be appointed in ſuch manner and form, but that I will, as much as in me lies, maintain the Charter Rights and Liberties of this province, and do hereby aſk forgiveneſs of all the honeſt, worthy gentlemen, that I have offended by taking the aboveſaid oath; and deſire this may be inſerted in the public prints.

Witneſs my hand, ABIJAH WILLARD.

NEW-YORK. *Sept.* 15.

By Capt. Adams, lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies, we learn, that the militia of the iſland of Hiſpaniola are embodied, and conſtantly exerciſed; and, that the greateſt pains imaginable are taken to make them acquainted with military diſcipline.—Alſo, that they expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction at the hopes of a rupture between Great-Britain and her colonies.

We are credibly informed, that ſubſcriptions are opened in the towns of Halifax, and Quebec; and that, in the latter, upwards of 3000 buſhels of wheat have been ſubſcribed, for the relief of the town of Boſton.

On Friday laſt, numbers of the following Card were diſtributed about this city.

A CARD.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1774.

THE thanks of the public are preſented to thoſe worthy citizens, who have, to their immortal honour, nobly refuſed to let their veſſels for the baſe purpoſe of tranſporting troop, ammunition, &c. to oppreſs the brave defenders of American liberty, who are already ſuffering in the common cauſe.—Such patriotic conduct merits applauſe, as much as a contrary one would the contempt and indignation of every generous mind.

Yeſterday evening, numbers of the following handbills were diſtributed about this city:

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS the merchants of this city have nobly refuſed letting their veſſels to the tools of government for the baſe purpoſe of tranſporting troops and military ſtores to Boſton; for enforcing the cruel and arbitrary edicts of a corrupt miniſtry, on that virtuous people, now ſuffering in the glorious cauſe of American freedom; it is therefore hoped that no pilot will be found ſo loſt to all ſenſe of duty to his country, as to aſſiſt in that deteſtable work. Mr. Francis Poſt inadvertently engaged to make ſome cheſts for the tranſportation of arms; and Mr. Jonathan Hampton, in like manner, undertook to contract with houſe carpenters, for the purpoſe, (as is ſuppoſed) of building barracks at Boſton; but when their fellow-citizens repreſented to them the tendency of their conduct, they immediately declined the abominable ſervice. After theſe laudable examples of the merchants and tradeſmen of this city, there is no doubt but their patriotic conduct will be followed by all their fellow-citizens. But, notwithſtanding, ſhould any ſordid miſcreant be found amongſt us, who will aid the enemies of this country to ſubvert her liberties, he muſt not be ſurpriſed if that vengeance overtakes him, which is the reward juſtly due to parricides. THE FREE CITIZENS.

New-York. Sept. 14, 1774.

PHILADELPHIA, *Septemher* 19.

Extract of a letter from New-Caſtle, September 14.

"A melancholy accident happened here laſt Saturday morning, an Iriſh ſhip in landing her paſſengers, had ſtowed their long boat ſo full of goods, that the people, 27 in number, were obliged to ſit upon them, which was much higher than her gunwale, the boat careened, moſt of the people tumbled overboard, and eighteen perſons were drowned.

By a gentleman from Virgina, we learn, that in Cheſterfield County, in that Colony, 1500 buſhels of wheat is raiſed for the relief of our brethren in Boſton, and all the other counties are raiſing donations for the ſame purpoſe. When we conſider the vaſt number in that colony nothing can more plainly evince the patriotick ſpirit of thoſe worthy people.

On Friday laſt came up, his Majeſty's ſhip Swan, Capt Aſkew, and the ſchooner Hope, Lieutenant Douglaſs, and brought in the ſhip Charming Sally, Capt. Hodge, from the Iſle of Sky, which he took in tow, 5 leagues W. by N. of the Capes, Capt. Hodge, ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. on the 6th ult. in lat. 40, long. 62, the ſloop William, Capt. Coffin, from Boſton for Plymouth in New-England: On the 18th, in lat. 39: 30, long. 65, Capt. Cowan, from New-York for London, out 10 days, all well, the ſame day he paſſed by a ſchooner, loaded with lumber, with a red ſtern, full of water, with her maſts ſtanding, rigging and ſails gone, and not a ſoul on board: On the 19th, in lat. 39: 22, long. 69, ſpoke the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Waterman, from Virginia for London, out 12 days: On the 21ſt, in lat. 39: 56, long. 69: 30, ſpoke Capt. Leach, in the ſhip Minerva, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 7 days: On the 23d, in lat. 39: 58, long. 70, ſpoke Capt. Gibſon, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 6 days, the ſame day, Capt. Richie, from Glaſgow for Virginia, out 6 weeks, all well; and on the 6th inſt. in lat. 37: 54, long. 74: 40, ſpoke Capt. Cook, in a ſloop from Salem for North-Carolina, out 3 days.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following anecdote:—When the people met at Cambridge, near Boſton, and was informed that the troops were on their march to diſperſe them, a feeble old man about 80, being in the ranks was deſired to withdraw, as he would expoſe himſelf to danger without any proſpect of doing ſervice—after ſeveral remonſtrances the venerable hero refuſed to leave them, and gave them an anſwer worthy an old Roman. It is true ſays he, my arm is feeble and my ſtrength gone, but I can do ſome good, I may happen to receive the ball which would otherwiſe deſtroy a younger and a better man.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the preſent act, reſpecting the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is an *artful, deep-laid* plan of oppreſſion and deſpotiſm, that it requires great ſkill and wiſdom to counteract it. This wiſdom we have endeavoured to collect from the united ſentiments of the county;—and although we are grieved that we are obliged to mention any thing that may be attended with ſuch very important conſequences, as may now enſue, yet a ſenſe of our duty as men, as freemen, as Chriſtian freemen, united in the firmeſt bonds, obliges us to reſolve that every civil officer now in commiſſion in this province, and acting in conformity to the late act of Parliament, is not an officer agreeable to our charter, therefore unconſtitutional, and ought to be oppoſed, in the manner hereafter recommended.

Reſolved, That we will obey all ſuch civil officers, now in commiſſion, whoſe commiſſions were iſſued before the firſt day of July 1774, and ſupport them in the execution of their offices according to the manner uſual before the late attempt to alter the conſtitution of this province; nay, even although the Governor ſhould attempt to revoke their commiſſions. But that if any of ſaid officers ſhould accept a commiſſion under the preſent plan of arbitrary government, or in any ways or manner whatever, aſſiſt the Governor or adminiſtration in the aſſault now making on our rights and liberties, we will conſider them as having forfeited their commiſſions, and yield them no obedience.

Reſolved, That whereas the Hon. Samuel Danforth, and Joſeph Lee, Eſqrs; two of the Judges of the Inferior court of common pleas for the county, have accepted commiſſions under the new act by being ſworn members of his Majeſty's choſen council appointed by ſaid act: we therefore look upon them utterly incapable of holding any office whatever. And whereas a venire, on the late act of Parliament, has iſſued from the Court of Seſſions, ſigned by the clerk, we think they come under a preceeding reſolve, of acting in conformity to the new act of Parliament, we therefore reſolve that, a ſubmiſſion to courts thus acting and under theſe diſqualifications, is a ſubmiſſion to the act itſelf, and of conſequence, as we are reſolved never to ſubmit one iota to the act, we will not ſubmit to courts thus conſtituted and thus acting in conformity to ſaid act.

Reſolved, That as, in conſequence of the former reſolve, all buſineſs at the Inferior Court of common pleas and Court of general ſeſſions of the peace, next to be holden at Concord, muſt ceaſe; to prevent the many inconveniencies that may ariſe therefrom, we reſolve that all actions, writs, ſuits, &c. brought to ſaid court, ought to remain in the ſame condition, as at preſent, (unleſs ſettled by conſent of parties) till we know the reſult of a provincial and continental congreſs. And we reſolve, that no plaintiff, in any cauſe, action or writ aforeſaid, ought to enter ſaid action in ſaid court thus declared to be unconſtitutional. And we reſolve, if the court ſhall ſit in defiance to the voice of the county, and default actions and iſſue executions accordingly, no officer ought to ſerve ſuch proceſs. And we are alſo determined to ſupport all conſtables, jurors and other officers, who from theſe conſtitutional principles ſhall refuſe obedience to courts which we have reſolved are founded on the deſtruction of our charter.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body of delegates, that a provincial congreſs is abſolutely neceſſary, in our preſent unhappy ſituation.

Theſe are ſentiments which we are obliged to expreſs, as theſe acts are intended *immediately* to take place. We muſt *now* either oppoſe them, or tamely give up all we have been ſtruggling for. It is this that has forced us ſo ſoon on theſe important reſolves. However we do it with humble deference to the provincial and continental congreſs, by whoſe reſolutions we are determined to abide; to whom and the world we chearfully appeal for the uprightneſs of our conduct.

On the whole, theſe are "great and profound queſtions." We are grieved to find ourſelves reduced to the neceſſity of entering into the diſcuſſion of them. But we deprecate a ſtate of ſlavery. Our fathers left a fair inheritance to us, purchaſed by a waſte of blood and treaſure. This we are reſolved to tranſmit equally fair to our children after us. No dangers ſhall affright, no difficulties intimidate us. And, if in ſupport of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, ſenſible that HE can never die too ſoon, who lays down his life in ſupport of the laws and liberties of his country.

Which report being maturely deliberated,

Voted, That the ſenſe of the whole body reſpecting the ſame, be collected by yeas and nays; which being done, there were 146 yeas and 4 nays.

Voted. That it be recommended to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this county, that each appoint one or more delegates to attend a provincial meeting to be holden at Concord on the ſecond Tueſday of October next.

Voted, That a fair copy of the proceedings of this meeting be made out and forwarded to the grand continental congreſs, and alſo to the town clerk of each town in this county.

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. JAMES PRESCOT, Eſq; for his faithful ſervices as Chairman.

Voted, That this meeting be diſſolved, and it was accordingly diſſolved. A true copy,

Atteſt. EBENEZER BRIDGE, clk.

VOL. III. NUMB. 153.

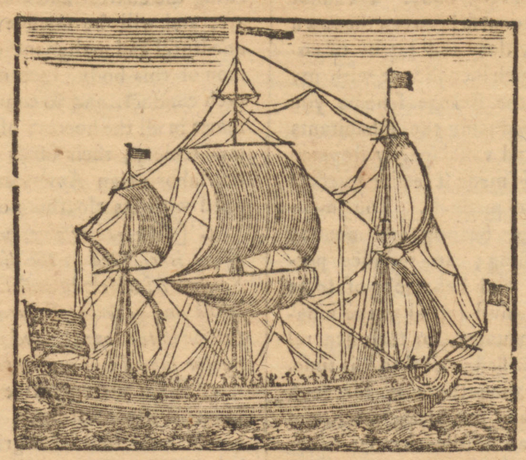
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1774.



By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of *Pennsylvania*, and counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* on *Delaware*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in pursuance of certain articles of agreement, made the tenth day of *May*, *Anno Domini* 1732, between the Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor of the Province of *Maryland*, and the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* on *Delaware*, and of the decree of the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, bearing date the fifteenth day of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1750, for the specific performance and execution of the said articles; and also in pursuance of certain other articles of agreement, made the fourth day of *July*, *Anno Domini* 1760, between the Right Honourable *Frederick*, Lord *Baltimore*, son and heir of the said *Charles* Lord *Baltimore*, and the Honourable the Proprieraries of the said Province and Counties, and of one other decree of the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, bearing date the sixth day of *March* 1762, for the specific performance of the said last mentioned articles; the several lines mentioned and described in the said articles, and thereby finally agreed upon and settled, by the said parties, to be and forever remain the boundaries and division lines between the said provinces and counties, have been run by Commissioners for that purpose appointed and authorized by the said respective Proprietors, and marked out, in exact conformity to the said articles, with visible stones, pillars, and other land-marks, as by the said articles and decrees, and the return of the said Commissioners, under their hands and seals, and an exact plan or map of the lines, so as aforesaid by them run and marked, may at large appear. AND WHEREAS, in the year 1767, a joint petition was prefered to his present most gracious Majesty, by the said *Frederick* Lord *Baltimore*, and the Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties, reciting the above-mentioned articles and decrees, and setting forth that their Commissioners were then proceeding in the work; that they, the said Proprietors, were desirous, as much as in them lay, to quiet the minds of all his Majesty's subjects, inhabiting in the lately disputed parts of the said provinces and three lower counties, and to promote the peace and welfare of those parts; and in order to give a further testimony of their firm agreement, and that a final end and period had been put to all their contests and litigations by the said agreement of 1760, they, by their said petition, most humbly prayed his Majesty, that he would be most graciously pleased to give his Royal allowance, ratification and confirmation, of the several and respective articles of agreement, and enrolled decrees above-mentioned, and every article, clause, matter and thing in them, and each of them, contained, and that the same might be forever established between them. WHEREUPON his Majesty, by his order in Council, dated the 11th day of *January*, 1769, was pleased to signify his royal approbation of the said agreements and proceedings, mentioned in the petition of the said Proprietaries. WHEREOF, as well the Proprietaries of the said provinces, as all others whom it might concern, were ordered to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, as by the said petition and royal order may more at large appear. I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by the advice of the Council, to issue this my proclamation, to publish and make known all and singular the premises to all whom it may concern, hereby requiring all persons, dwelling and residing to the northward and eastward of the lines and boundaries so as aforesaid run and marked, under the aforesaid articles and decrees, between the province of *Maryland* and the counties aforesaid, and to the northward of the said lines and boundaries, as aforesaid run and marked between the provinces of *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*, as far to the westward as the province of *Maryland* extends, to yield obedience to the laws of the said province and counties, and govern themselves according thereto. AND I DO also require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the said Province and Counties, to put in execution the respective laws thereof, against all offenders within the lines and limits aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the fifteenth day of* September, *in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,*

JOHN PENN.

By his HONOUR's *Command,*
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior, Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N B. The Land-Office is not yet open, for taking up vacant lands in the lower countie, or receiving applications for the same. Whenever it is thought proper to open the office for that purpose, public notice thereof will be given.

Thomas, *George* and *Jonathan Mifflin*,
Have imported by the ship Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A General assortment of FALL GOODS, which are now opening for sale in their store at the corner of Front and Chesnut-streets.

Just imported in the ship Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and to be sold for cash, or at six months credit, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS AND SONS,
At their store in Front street, between the London Coffee-house and Chesnut-street,

A Large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season.

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

HAVE just imported a fresh assortment of Drugs and Medicines, of prime quality, amongst which are very fine Jesuits bark, salt petre, camphire, juniper berries, Hill's balsam of honey, Greenough's two tinctures for cleaning the teeth, curing the scurvy in the gums, and the tooth-ach, and Dalby's carminative mixture; also gold leaf, Naples yellow, white vitriol, &c. &c.

Practitioners in town or country, store-keepers or others, who may please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having medicines of the best qualities, and on reasonable terms.

They have also lately received from London, a fresh parcel of the famous Keyser's pills, warranted genuine.

Just Published and to be Sold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,
In Front-street, at the lower corner of Black-horse Alley,

AN ADDRESS to Protestant Dissenters of all denominations, on the approaching election of Members of Parliament, with respect to the state of Public Liberty in general, and of American Affairs in particular.

Also just published by said HUMPHREYS (price four-pence) The *singular* and *diverting Behaviour* of Dr. MARRIOT, his Majesty's Advocate General, who was examined concerning the religion and laws of Quebec; and found means, from his incomparable *wit* and *subtilty*, to defeat the purposes for which he was brought to the bar of Parliament on the 3d of June, 1774. With the examination of Baron *Mesferes* and Mr. *Hey*.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1774.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform the Public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have opened a VENDUE STORE in Front-street, Southwark, in the house formerly occupied by JAMES KINNEAR, where they purpose carrying on that business in an extensive manner: Those who please to favour them with their custom, may depend on having their business done with the greatest care and dispatch, by the Public's most obedient humble servants,

HUNTER AND MOORE.

WAS LOST,
On Tuesday the 13th inst. (September) under the shambles, near the Court-house in this city,

AN old red leather POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, the upper part of which was broke and tied to the leather with a bit of tape or string; it contained several papers, and an almanack, with one or two letters directed to the owner; it also contained 3l. 10s. in cash, and eleven tickets in the Conestogo Bridge lottery, No. 3770 and 3780, with some other tickets in lotteries already drawn, some of which are small prizes, the pay stopped. The intent of this advertisement is to forwarn all persons against purchasing any of the above tickets, as they will receive no profit thereby should they be fortunate. As the papers and letters in said book will at once discover the owner, it is hoped, should any one find the same, they will be kind enough to return it to the owner, or the Printer hereof, and they shall be rewarded for their trouble.

TO BE SOLD,
By the subscriber, in the county of Cape May,

FIFTEEN steers and splayed heifers, five years old, at 6l. 5s. each, which were fatted last season; 15 ditto, four years old, at 5l. each; and 2 or 3 pair of oxen; all which are, or will be fit to slaughter this fall, and are as well grown as any cattle of their ages from that county. Also 30 steers and splayed hiefers, three years old, at 4l. each, fit to feed the ensuing winter.

To be LET, several plantations in said county, (stocked with cattle, or without if most agreeable) for a term of years, either for a certain rent, or rendering half their produce and making the old stock good, with giving security therefor if required; also several pieces of wood-land, which, when cleared, will produce from 8 to 10 bushels of wheat and from 20 to 30 bushels of Indian corn to the acre; a large allowance will be made to any person who will undertake to clear any of them. All the above described lands lye within one mile of public landings in the county aforesaid.

Germans would be very agreeable for tenants.

THOMAS LEAMING.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY negro man about thirty years of age, who is acquainted with the farming business. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
THE time of a Scotch servant girl, who has four years to serve: She can be recommended for her honesty, industry and sobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

ROBERT BASS,
APOTHECARY in Market-street,
Has this day imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer from London,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well assorted for Apothecaries, Druggists, and Store-keepers, that purchase in the wholesale way.

Also a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few truffles and morells.—Rowley's British Herb Tobacco, and Snuff, Keiser's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated arquebusade.—Hemet's Essence, and Powder of Pearl, so much esteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Strasburgh snuff, fine Windsor shaving Soap, &c. &c.—white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for Family uses, Flesh Brushes of different sizes, Elastic, and Tobacco Syrenges, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the finest Colours, sets of Crayons, a variety of Frosts, and Bronzes; English Copal Varnish, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Cases, prepar'd Canvas, whole, half, and three-quarter lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of most kinds.

Best Florence Oil in Chests, Common Oil in Barrels, Salt Petre, new Aniseed, and Antimony, in Kegs of an Hundred each; best refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in present use and practice, will be sold Wholesale, and Retail, at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Prescriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

JOHN M'CALLA, Jun.
TAYLOR,
Directly opposite the London Coffee-House in Market-street, three doors from the corner of Front-street,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on said business there: All those that please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Sept. 21, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

TO whoever will produce a hogshead of Rum, that was landed from on board the sloop Friendship, Valentine Clark, commander, lying at Powel's wharf (from Grenada) between the 1st and 3d instant. The hogshead was marked M. F. No. 24, West-India guage, 118 gallons: It must have been taken away through a mistake, or with a fraudulent intention; therefore, the person that produces the hogshead shall be entitled to the above reward, from the subscribers, on proving who it was got of.

GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

TO BE SOLD

BY Public Vendue, on Monday the 10th of October next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises; a neat three story brick house and lot, situate in Penn-street, a few doors below South-street. For particulars enquire of Captain ROBERT KNOX, or at JOHN HART's Vendue store.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1774.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a negro lad, named CATO, about fifteen years of age, four feet eight or nine inches high, square built: Had on, a hat that was painted, an oznabrug shirt and trowsers, a claret coloured broadcloth coat with white metal buttons, and good shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM TOD.

Joseph Johnson and *Richard Tittermary*,
Rope Makers and Ship Chandlers,

HAVE lately opened a store in Water-street, a little above Chesnut-street, on the west side of the way, and opposite to Mr. Samuel Howell's, where they keep cordage of all sizes with an assortment of ship chandlery, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or the customary credit; such as choose to favour them with their custom may depend on being well served, with proper care and attention paid to their orders. They also make white ropes of all sizes, such as bed cords, plow lines, halters, traces, &c. which they sell at the lowest prices, by wholesale and retail.

SILK strings for watches and canes, manufactured in the neatest manner by ALLAN MEUROS, of Philadelphia. Merchants, storekeepers, watch makers, cane makers and others, may be supplied with any quantity by applying to William Woodhouse, bookseller, in Front-street, near Chesnut-street, Robert Aitken, bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-House, or Frederick Dominick, watch-maker, in Second-street, the corner of Vine-street.

N. B. Proprietors of silk may have it manufactured into watch or cane strings, on reasonable terms, by the manufacturer; who may be spoke with every day at Lewis Farmer's, at the sign of the Buck in Second-street, a few doors above Race-street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES:

A fresh and very general assortment, just arrived in the Nelly frigate, Capt. WALLACE; and to be sold on the usual terms, by

JOHN BOYD,
At his Medicinal Store in Baltimore.

IN this importation I have received a large quantity of Patent Medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, allspice, saltpeire, &c. juniper, anise, fennel, coriander, caraway and fœdugreek seeds; also surgeons pocket instruments, shop furniture, cases of scalpels, best and common lancets, rupture trusses, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be soon entered into by the Colonies, our intercourse with Great-Britain must of course be much interrupted, and regular supplies of goods from thence not so easily obtained as hitherto: My physical friends, and other customers will please to advert to this circumstance, and supply themselves before my present stock is exhausted.—I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general restrictions that may take place.

JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen indebted to me above the usual term of credit, will please to consider, how impossible it is carry on any trade with spirit and success, without regular and punctual remittances.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to all those whose favours he has happily experienced since his commencement in business, and hopes a further continuance of them, as he shall be particularly attentive to merit their esteem. He continues to carry on the book-binding business, at his shop, below the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where merchants, shopkeepers, and others, may be supplied with all sorts of account books, made and ruled to any pattern, at the lowest rates; he likewise has for sale the following books, viz. quarto and school bibles, Dyche and Bailey's dictionaries, Wingate and Hill's arithmetic, Stone and Cunn's euclid, Mair's book-keeping, Wilson and Love's surveying, Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Arabian nights entertainment, 4 vols. Modern travels, 3 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Ladies miscellany, 2 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tatler, 5 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Hervey's meditations, 2 vols. Humphrey Clinker, 3 vols. Josephus's works, 4 vols. Frowde's adventures, Young's night thoughts, Fordyce's sermons, Thomson's seasons; likewise folio and quarto post paper, fools cap and pott ditto, sealing wax, wafers, quills, ink-powder, slate pencils, Gunter's scales, pewter ink-stands, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has purchased the STAGE WAGGON lately belonging to SETH BOWEN, and intends setting off at the house of AZEL PIERSON, at the Cross Roads, in Cumberland county, West-Jersey, as usual on Tuesday mornings, and then proceeds up to Mr. William Cooper's ferry, opposite to Philadelphia, and crosses from thence to Capt. John Hider's, to the old ferry, and returns on the Thursday following to the Cross Roads, where passengers are conveyed to, and from said places, at the low rate of six shillings; five shillings per hundred for lumber, and so in proportion; and four pence per piece for letters: the subscriber also intends driving from said PIERSON's on Friday and Mondays, to the house of Richard Cayford in Bridgtown, and returns back the same days, each passenger paying the sum of six pence: Any gentlemen and ladies who please to favour him with their custom, it will be thankfully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JOHN TOMLINSON.

N. B. Letters, &c. left at either of the above houses will be taken care of.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Monday the fifth of this instant (Sept.) from the subscriber, in Amity township, Berks county, an English servant lad named WILLIAM RIDG, about nineteen years of age, five feet two inches high, of a brown complexion, dark straight hair and dark eyes, a small scar on his right eyebrow, and is a noted liar: Had on when he went away, a tow shirt, an old blue waistcoat with brass buttons, and an old hunting shirt, short tow trowsers, an old felt hat, old shoes with roundish steel buckles. Whoever apprehends or takes up said servant and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN FEETER.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Friday evening last, between the Wheat-Sheaf on the Bristol Road and Philadelphia, a very neat FOWLING PIECE, between three and four feet long in the barrel, the touch-hole bushed with gold, and the rammer too short by three or four inches. Whoever has found the said gun, and will bring it to the Printer, shall be entitled to the above Reward.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

By the Capts. ALL, ALLEN, *and* FALCONER, *arrived here from* LONDON, *and the* DUKE OF CUMBERLAND *Packet, Capt.* MARSHALL, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Intelligence.*

WARSAW, July 13.

THE Pruſſian troops continue advancing, and it is ſaid Sochazew, a town eight miles from this capital, will be compriſed in their line.

Advices from Dantzick ſay, that from fifteen to twenty thouſand men have taken arms there, reſolved to defend their liberty at the price of their blood; and that a number of foreign officers waited only an opportunity of ſignalizing their bravery for its preſervation.

Leghorn, July 12. Nine Ruſſian ſhips of war from the Levant have entered our port, in order to take on board here proviſions and military ſtores, with a large quantity of bombs which have been embarked.

Paris, July 18. For ſome days paſt ſtrict ſilence has been kept on the affair of the Parliament. M. de Sartine, hath, it is ſaid, received orders from above, which he hath ſent to all the Coffee-Houſes and other public places, that no perſons talk either good or bad, of the public affairs; ſo that we are at a loſs what to think. We wait with great impatience for an explanation from the King on an object which ſo eſſentially intereſts the whole nation.

Warſaw, July 19. It is ſaid here that there are two parties at the court of Peterſburgh, one of which gave its advice againſt war, without being attended to till now; but as that party is gaining the aſcendency, it is believed that peace will ſoon be concluded with the Porte.

LONDON, *July* 30.

A correſpondent informs us, that he has undoubted intelligence that a large body of Jeſuits are preparing to ſettle at Quebec, and that a College is to be erected there for their reception; ſo that this body of men, who have been perſecuted in moſt Roman Catholic countries as enemies to chriſtianity and the public peace, will at length find an aſylum in the dominions of a Proteſtant Prince.

It is now generally believed, that as ſoon as the preſent Eaſt-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigences of the ſtate.

The Spaniſh and Dutch fleets, it is ſaid, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unleſs the Dey agrees to reaſonable conditions.

By the laſt accounts from Berlin it appears, that the Pruſſian Monarch is very deſirous to accommodate matters with the Dantzickers, rather than permit the interference of the courts of London, Verſailles, or Stockholm.

Aug. 1. The Dutch have refuſed the Dey of Algiers' demand of a man of war from the States inſtead of the uſual preſent, and have recalled their Conſul from that place. The ſame ſtep, it is ſaid, is to be followed by our court.

In conſequence of the diſpute between our court and the Dey of Algiers, the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for two fifty gun ſhips to convey the traders from Leghorn to Cape St. Vincent's.

The General officers and Governors of his Majeſty's garriſons in the Mediterranean are preparing their equipages, in order to ſet out for their reſpective ports immediately.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of trade for a new regulation in ſome branches of the Cuſtom Houſe duties, which is now under conſideration.

Adminiſtration are determined to put the exportation of proviſions from Ireland to the foreign Colonies in the Weſt-Indies under ſome neceſſary reſtrictions.

It is ſaid that one of the vacant Red Ribbons will be given to his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York.

About 130 years ago, a plan was publiſhed for the advancement of matrimony, by which it was propoſed that forty ſhillings ſhould be deducted from every 100l. belonging to brides of fortune to raiſe a fund for portioning ſuch girls as had no fortune. Would not a plan of this kind tend to the advancement of population, in which our national riches conſiſt?

Orders are ſent over to Ireland for great circumſpection to be uſed in preventing any perſons from enliſting ſoldiers in any part of that kingdom, except for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Aug. 2. Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the King of Denmark has forbid the importation of foreign woollen cloths into any part of his dominions, the manufactories in that kingdom being now ſufficient to ſupply them.

Whenever the Crown hath acquired a ſufficient permanent influence over the members of the Lower Aſſembly, the King of Great-Britain, without tranſgreſſing any of the forms of the conſtitution, may be as abſolute and as wantonly tyrannical as any of thoſe monſters who diſgrace the annals of the Roman Empire.

It is now generally underſtood, that a certain Duke who oppoſed the amendments to the Quebec bill, means to take a very open and decided part in oppoſition, in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſions.

It is thought the Quebec bill will be as unfavourable to the power of the preſent Miniſter, as the Stamp Act and Regency bills were to that of the late Mr. Grenville.

A plan is under conſideration by the Miniſtry, for allowing prompt payment in future in all contracts with government. Should this regulation take place, it will be productive of a very conſiderable ſaving to the nation.

Great complaints are made by the agents of the African company, relative to the infractions the French trading to that part of the world have been guilty of.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 15.

Laſt Friday morning, one Valentine Ducket, a deſerter from the 65th regiment, now at Halifax, was ſhot in the rear of the camp in the common, purſuant to the ſentence of a Court-Martial. He was born at St. Peter's pariſh, in Derbyſhire, and was but 21 years of age.

The following is Governor GAGE's anſwer to the Suffolk addreſs, inſerted in our laſt.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOPED the aſſurances I gave the ſelectmen of Boſton on the ſubject you now addreſs me, had been ſatisfactory to every body. I cannot poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with my duty and intent, to form the ſtrange ſcheme you are pleaſed to ſuggeſt of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies; nor have I made it eaſier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the ſoldiers inſulting, beating and abuſing paſſengers as a common thing; an inſtance perhaps may be given of the bad behaviour of ſome diſorderly ſoldiers; but I muſt appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country, for their general good behaviour, from their firſt arrival to this time.

I would aſk what occaſion there is for ſuch numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country in an hoſtile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night, from the battery at Charleſtown?

The refuſing ſubmiſſion to the late acts of Parliament, I find general throughout the province, and I ſhall lay the ſame before his Majeſty.

The public are hereby informed, that GEORGE WATSON, Eſq; (who was lately appointed by mandamus from his Majeſty one of the council of this province) has reſigned his ſeat at ſaid Board, and communicated his reſignation to Governor Gage, by a letter of the firſt of this inſtant.

We have received from Worceſter the recantation of John Chandler, Eſq; and forty-two others, of the proteſters, againſt the proceedings of that town, which gave ſuch juſt cauſe of offence to the public; as alſo the acknowledgement of ſix Juſtices of that county, for having aſperſed the people in an addreſs to General Gage.

We have received, the recantations, confeſſions, &c. of ſuch a great number of Lawyers, Clerks, deputy Sheriffs, &c. &c. &c. that we cannot publiſh them all unleſs we add a ſheet extraordinary to this paper.

Laſt night all the cannon in the north battery, were ſpiked up, it is ſaid to have been done by about 100 men, who came in boats, from the men of war in this harbour.

Another SECRET *expedition!*

We would inform the gentlemen who performed this unparalleled piece of heroiſm, that they have laboured in vain, and ſpent their ſtrength for naught; two only of the cannon were capable of being uſed.

SALEM, *September* 13.

At a meeting of Delegates from every town in the County of ESSEX, *in the Province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *held at* Ipſwich, *in ſaid county, on the 6th and 7th days of September,* 1774.

Voted——*Jeremiah Lee*, Eſq; Chairman.

SEVERAL papers relative to the ſituation of our public affairs, and the alteration of our conſtitution and laws intended by the late act of parliament for regulating the government of this province, as alſo the ſaid act, being read; after conſultation and debate had thereon, a committee of nine perſons were appointed to conſider and report on the ſame. The committee reported a number of reſolves which they thought neceſſary to be entered into by the county at this time: which reſolves, after being read ſeveral times, debated on and amended, were unanimouſly accepted, the delegates, one by one, declaring their aſſent. The report is as follows:

The delegates appointed by the ſeveral towns in this county to meet together at this alarming criſis, to conſider and determine on ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to be expedient for the county to adopt: deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the importance of this delegation, of the abilities and qualifications neceſſary for conducting our public affairs with wiſdom and prudence, but with the firmneſs and reſolution becoming freemen: with the reſpect and deference due to the ſentiments of our brethren in the other counties of the province, with ſubmiſſion to the future determinations of a provincial aſſembly, and the deciſions of the Grand American Congreſs,—do, in the name of the county, make the following RESOLVES, viz.

1. That the ſeveral acts of parliament which infringe the juſt rights of the colonies, and of this province in particular, being ſubjects of deliberation before the Continental Congreſs, renders it expedient for this county to ſuſpend their determinations reſpecting them; except ſo far as their immediate operation requires immediate oppoſition. That the act of parliament entitled "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England," being a moſt dangerous infraction of our conſtitutional and charter rights, and tending to a total ſubverſion of the government of the province, and deſtruction of our liberties; and having been with uncommon zeal, with arbitrary exertions, and military violence attempted to be carried into execution; and this zeal, theſe exertions, and this violence ſtill continuing:—from the ſacred regard, the inviolable attachment we owe to thoſe rights which are eſſential to and diſtinguiſh us as Engliſhmen and freemen; and from a tender concern for the peace of this county, we are bound to purſue all reaſonable meaſures by which any attempts to enforce an immediate obedience to that act may be defeated.

2. That the Judges, Juſtices, and other civil officers in this county appointed agreeably to the charter and the laws of the province are the only civil officers in the county whom we may lawfully obey: That no authority whatever can remove theſe officers, except that which is conſtituted purſuant to the charter and thoſe laws: That it is the duty of theſe officers to continue in the execution of their reſpective truſts, as if the aforementioned act of parliament had never been made; and that while they thus continue, untainted by any official conduct in conformity to that act, we will vigorouſly ſupport them therein to the utmoſt of our power, indemnify them in their perſons and property, and to their lawful doings yield a ready obedience.

3. That all civil officers in the province, as well as private perſons, who ſhall dare to conduct in conformity to the aforementioned act for violating the charter and conſtitution of the province, are, and will be conſidered by this county as its unnatural and malignant enemies; and in the opinion of this body, ſuch men, while they perſiſt in ſuch conduct, and ſo contribute to involve the colonies in all the horrors of a civil war, are unfit for civil ſociety; their lands ought not to be tilled by the labor of an American, nor their families ſupplied with his cloathing or food.

4. [*This 4th reſolve, which reſpected* Peter Frye, *Eſq; is omitted by the direction of the Delegates of Salem, Marblehead and Danvers, they ſuppoſing his frank and generous declaration would give full ſatisfaction to the county, and render a publication of this reſolve ſuperfluous and improper.*]

5. That a Committee be raiſed to wait on the Hon. William Browne, Eſq; of Salem, and acquaint him, that with grief this county has viewed his exertions for carrying into execution acts of Parliament calculated to enſlave and ruin his native land: That while the county would continue the reſpect for ſeveral years paid him, it firmly reſolves to detach from every future connexion all ſuch as ſhall perſiſt in ſupporting, or any ways countenancing the late arbitrary edicts of Parliament: That the Delegates in the name of the county requeſt him to excuſe them from the painful neceſſity of conſidering and treating him as an enemy to his country, and therefore that he would reſign his office as counſellor on the late eſtabliſhment, and decline as a Judge (and in every other capacity) to execute the late acts of Parliament, and all others deemed by the province unconſtitutional and oppreſſive.

6. That, in the opinion of this body, all town-meetings in this county ought to be called agreeably to the laws of the province and the ancient uſage of the county.

7. That it is the opinion of this body of Delegates, that a provincial Congreſs is abſolutely neceſſary in our preſent unhappy ſituation; and that as writs are now iſſued for the election of repreſentatives for a General Aſſembly, to be held at SALEM on the fifth day of October next, the repreſentatives ſo elected will properly form ſuch provincial Congreſs. And it is further our opinion, that theſe repreſentatives ſhould be inſtructed by their ſeveral towns to reſolve themſelves into a provincial Congreſs accordingly; if when aſſembled they ſhall deem it neceſſary or expedient; in order to conſult and determine on ſuch meaſures as they judge will tend to promote the true intereſt of his Majeſty, and the peace, welfare and proſperity of the province.

8. Deeply affected with a ſenſe of the miſeries and calamities now impending over the colonies, and this province in particular, we are compelled to form theſe reſolutions; which (as we apprehend) being founded in juſtice and neceſſity, on the principles of our natural, eſſential and unalienable rights, we are determined to abide by. At the ſame time we frankly and with ſincerity declare, that we ſtill hold ourſelves ſubjects of his Majeſty King GEORGE the third—as ſuch will bear him true allegiance, and are ready with our lives and fortunes to ſupport and defend his perſon, crown and dignity, and his conſtitutional authority over us. But by the horrors of ſlavery—by the dignity and happineſs attending virtuous freedom, we are conſtrained to declare, that we hold our liberties too dear to be ſported with, and are therefore moſt ſeriouſly determined to defend them. This, in the preſent diſpute, we conceive may be effected by peaceable meaſures: But, though above all things (ſlavery excepted) we deprecate the evils of a civil war—though we are deeply anxious to reſtore and preſerve a harmony with our brethren in Great-Britain; yet, if the deſpotiſm and violence of our enemies ſhould finally reduce us to the ſad neceſſity, we, undaunted, are ready to appeal to the laſt reſort of ſtates; and will in ſupport of our rights encounter even death, "ſenſible that he can never die too ſoon who lays down his life in ſupport of the laws and liberties of his country."

Voted, That Jeremiah Lee, Eſq; Dr. Samuel Holten and Mr. Elbridge Gerry, be a Committee to wait on the Hon. William Brown, Eſq; agreeable to the fifth reſolve.

Voted, That a Committee be choſen to notify the members of this body to aſſemble again when they ſhall think it neceſſary; and that the members from Salem and Marblehead be this Committee; and that they or the major part of them be, and they are hereby impowered to iſſue notifications accordingly.

A true copy, JOHN PICKERING, jun. Clk.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 26.

In CONGRESS, *Thurſday*, Sept. 22, 1774.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT the Congreſs requeſt the merchants and others, in the ſeveral colonies, not to ſend to Great-Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the Congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of *America*, is made public. *An extract from the minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 30.

"We are all in high expectation of the event of the late meaſures adopted reſpecting Boſton, which carry with them rather the harſh and rigid aſpect of power, than that of paternal affection, which wiſhes to reclaim while it chaſtiſes.—The Crown has for a long time paſt been gaining power at the expence of the liberties of the people, by a gradual ſyſtem of Corruption,—which the people themſelves have not virtue enough to counteract—But now the ſtrides towards deſpotiſm are enormous. I wiſh the Americans may be able to fall on ſome prudent and effectual meaſures in the preſent important criſis.—But I fear the greateſt difficulty will be in the want of an union and confidence among themſelves in the different colonies, without which any expedients they may think proper to adopt will, I fear, avail little."

Extract of a letter from London, June 13, 1774.

"I underſtand by ſome late letters from New-York, that the people there are in general much diſſatisfied with the ſteps taken againſt Boſton, and *I hope they will conſider the cauſe as their own*; indeed I make little doubt that theſe harſh and unconſtitutional meaſures will bring about an union among the Colonies for their mutual defence againſt the encroachments of deſpotiſm; which, you may be aſſured, is making haſty ſtrides to overrun you."

Extract of a letter from London, June 27, 1774.

"What the Americans mean by propoſing to ſhut up all their ports and laying by their veſſels I do not readily underſtand—Trade, I imagined, was the grand ſupport of the whole; but by the laſt news from Boſton it appears, their wiſh is, that not a ſail ſhall be ſpread from the continent not even to the Weſt-Indies; is their meaning to ſtarve the people there? or are they for guarding againſt any remittances being made to the Mother Country through the iſlands? Should either or both be facts, I fear that neither humanity nor integrity has that influence which is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed amongſt all ſets of people. If they withold their remittances, it is individuals the burthen falls on, and not on government: This is a diſtinction that ought never to be be loſt ſight of—My quarrelling with a man does not exempt me from paying my juſt debts, though his behaviour has been ever ſo groſs—You muſt not think from the manner in which I write to you, that I am againſt the Americans; for I do aſſure you I am not—but the reverſe, being warmly on your ſide, I think you are highly injured—I was at Nothingham, Leiceſter and Birmingham not long ago, and great indeed were the complaints of the ſtagnation in trade; the manufacturers were abſolutely in the greateſt wants."

Extract of a letter from London, July 23.

"I have been with Doctor FRANKLIN—I find the ſtorm againſt him has much abated; though I believe he has not in the leaſt remitted his attention to the intereſts of his much injured country; however, quiet in appearance, I am very anxious to hear what reception the latter wanton ſtrokes of government here have met with in America, particularly that deteſtable Quebec Bill, which is ſo evidently intended as a bridle on the northern Colonies—That act is looked upon in the moſt unfavourable light here of any of them; as for want of making proper diſtinctions, the violent proceedings of the Boſton mob are too generally deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the others, and have afforded the Miniſtry a pretence which I am perſuaded they much wiſhed for of introducing an armed force into America, and ſuch other meaſures as are undoubtedly aimed at eſtabliſhing the right of taxation in the legiſlation here, and if not firmly oppoſed, will certainly do it through America—of what importance then is the preſent conduct of America? If the people here are not made to feel our importance, all is over in that way—The late meaſures will be looked on as juſtified by their ſucceſs, and the venal crew at preſent, termed the Repreſentatives of Britain will probably be again generally returned at the General Election next ſpring, to finiſh the remains of American liberty—Here, indeed, there is but little more than the form of it; where, by exorbitant taxes, the very means are afforded their rulers of rivetting their chains by giving the conſtitutional ſanction—I never felt a ſtronger attachment to our own cauſe than ſince my arrival here, and ardently wiſh that ſuch counſels may prevail, as without introducing anarchy, may preſerve our juſt rights.

I find here many who warmly intereſt themſelves in our favour, and entertain a hope that when luxury and corruption ſhall gain an entire conqueſt over virtue and liberty in this once happy kingdom, they or their deſcendants may find an aſylum in America, where the genius of liberty ſhall reign triumphant. A few days ago I ſpent an hour or two very agreeably with GRANVILLE SHARP, Eſq; to whom I had been introduced. He appears to me to be of a very uncommon character, and exceedingly aſſiduous in the application of uncommon talents for the benefit of his fellow creatures—He tells me he has now in the preſs, an Examination into the Rights of the Colonies, which are ſo flagrantly infringed by the late acts of Parliament—he is warmly on our ſide, and as his piece traces the arguments *ab origine* by which he has anſwered all the arguments commonly adduced againſt us, I am in hopes it will have a good effect—he holds a place in the Ordinance which this publication may probably coſt him, but he appears to prefer the diſcharge of duty to every other conſideration—One ſuch advocate acting from principle is preferable to the loudeſt brawler of the venal tribe—Sir Henry Banks is dead, and ſucceeded in the Aldermanſhip by —— Haley, a New-England merchant, brother-in-law to Wilkes—It is propoſed to make him Repreſentative of London in Parliament, in the room of Trecothick, whoſe ſtate of health will not admit of his continuance in that ſtation.

Doctor FRANKLIN was obliging enough to call on me this afternoon: From what he communicated I find that the intention of taxing ALL America is openly avowed by the Miniſtry—they have already begun by high duties on ſpirits in Canada, and have *ordered a* regiment to be raiſed there—determining, as the Doctor well expreſſed it, not only to rivet their chains, but make them pay for the iron to do it with."

Extract of a letter from Ireland.

"Every thing almoſt that is valuable is gone from us, our preſent Lord Lieutenant came into Dublin with every demonſtration of joy ſhewn by the inhabitants, who thought they were then bleſſed, but a grievous alteration has enſued, for he has brought us under a curſed yoke, the STAMP-ACT, which will, and is ruining the poor, for all manner of writings, without on ſtampt-paper are uſeleſs; pamphlets are now more than doubled in their price; bonds which in your time were ſold for three-pence per dozen, are now ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence; gentlemen's almanacks, formerly ſix-pence halfpenny per piece, are now two ſhillings and two pence; no Preſbyterian ſhall have the liberty to give a vote at veſtrys, but

when the tythe is collecting be ſure they are not forgot; our Roman Catholicks have got liberty to take out leaſes for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and that either in market-town or corporation."

Captain Falconer, from London, on the 13th ult. in lat. 39: 14, long. 17, ſpoke a brig from St. Michael's for Liſbon, out 17 days: On the 15th, in lat. 41: 28, long. 21: 30, ſpoke the ſhip Warwick, from Baltimore for Cadiz, out 25 days: On the 24th, in lat. 36: 23, long. 27: 30, ſpoke the ſhip Endeavour, Capt. Gordon, from Faulklands Iſland for England, out 14 weeks, which ſhip had on board the people that had been at Faulkland's Iſlands, who informed him that they had deſtroyed the fort there: On the 6th inſt. in lat. 38: 14, long. 48, ſpoke the ſhip Northſide Planter, from Jamaica for London, out 6 weeks, the ſame day ſpoke the ſhip Betty, from Jamaica for Livetpool, out 43 days; and on the 13th, in lat. 37: 14, long. 66, ſpoke a ſloop from Falmouth in New-England for Antigua, out 6 days.

We hear that the worſhipful JAMES READ, Eſq; of Reading, having reſigned the office of *Surrogate*, &c. for the County of Berks, the worſhipful the Regiſter General, has been pleaſed to confer that important office on COLLINSON READ, Eſq;

Married, Mr. DAVID KENEDY, at the Croſs Duck Creek, Kent county, to Miſs NANCY WHITE, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM WHITE of the ſame place.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following extract of a letter juſt arrived from a young gentleman formerly of this city, now ſettled in the Eaſt-Indies, is of ſo intereſting a nature, that I am ſatisfied it muſt give great pleaſure to every American, as the tea ſeeds therein mentioned, are come over in good order, and are diſtributed among ſome very curious gardiners. Should we be happy enough to raiſe the tea plant on this continent, the Eaſt-India Company may rue the day they lent their aid to the Miniſtry to enſlave the Americans.

Canton, in the Eaſt-Indies.

"I DID myſelf the pleaſure of writing to you by the return of the Oſterly Indiaman from China, ſince the departure of that ſhip, I ſolicited a Chineſe merchant for the ſeeds of the tea plant, and have ſent you what I was able to procure. It is a ſeed rare to be obtained here, although in China, the Chineſe being unwilling to have it exported, as it may in time be prejudicial to their chief manufactory here. What you will receive are the ſeeds of the Bohea Tea, with and without the huſk, called by the Chineſe *Moechawkſi*, from the particulars of which you will be pleaſed to obſerve the following rules as delivered to me by a connoiſſeur in the tea plant. "To be put early in the "Spring, ſeparately, in common garden ſoil, *not "exceeding the depth of two inches, and watered a "very little every day.*" In ſix or ſeven days you will perceive its growth, and in about two months it will be near a foot high. It has a pretty white bloſſom, the top bears the ſeed. All kinds of bohea grow on this tree, the younger the leaf, the finer the tea. It is gradually dried over a focus in earthern pans. We have no tea manufactory in this place, the higheſt being at *Noeſawſon*, a city 700 miles from here. I dont know how it may ſtand the inclemency of your winter, but the Chineſe inform me no danger is to be feared from the cold. I ſhould imagine garden pots would be beſt to nurſe it in, in its tender days, but leave this to your ſuperior judgment.

"I endeavoured to procure the hyſon ſeed, but without effect: I flatter myſelf that theſe will prove agreeable, as I remember you were fond of any thing of the botanical kind, that was eſteemed curious.

"I have encloſed the ſeed in Tutenague, that it may be free from dampneſs; we have ſeveral mines near this city; what I have ſent you is manufactured here. I wiſh I could have procured ſeed enough to have filled the box." A. T.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Nancy, R. Taylor, Montſerrat.
Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat & St. Euſtatia.
Sloop Peggy, J. Caton, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Joſeph, J. White, Jamaica.
Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenadoes.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Ditto.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Brig Swift, S. Daviſon, St. Euſtatia.
Ship Richard Penn, J. All, London.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Ditto.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, Ditto.
Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, Briſtol.
Sloop Two Brothers, B. Clark, New-Providence.
Sch. Three Friends, D. Robins, Maryland.
Sch. Sally, E. Webb, Virginia.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Plymouth, N. England.
Sloop Britannia, J. Pratt, Rhode Iſland.
Brig Marygold, R. Torrens, St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Jane, J. Wainwright, Grenadoes.
Brig King George, W. Campbell, Jamaica.
Sloop Sea Flower, J. Tatem, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Adventure, C. Hemery, Jamaica.
Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.
Sch. Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.

CLEARED.

Sch. Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Betſy, E. Rogers, Salem, New-England.
Ship Betſy, S. Kyle, Liſbon.
Sloop Succeſs, J. Tilden, Virginia.
Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix.
Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcome, Bermuda.
Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, Liverpool.
Sch. Polly, D. Sturgis, Virginia.
Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Jamaica.
Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Ditto.
Sch. Mary, J. Perott, Dominica.
Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Ditto.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Salem, New-England.
Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia.
Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, New-London.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Sch. Hetty, T. Pitt, Ditto.
Sloop Ranger, W. Woods, St. Kitts.
Sch. Peggy, R. Baſden, Ditto.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sch. Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Africa.
Sch. Three Friends, D. Robins, Maryland.

To the FREEMEN and other ELECTORS of Pennſylvania.

My Friends and Countrymen,

THE day is faſt approaching when we will be called upon to exerciſe the moſt ſacred and eſſential right of Freemen: the day on which we delegate our power to a very ſmall number of repreſentatives, who, for the enſuing year, will be veſted with the authority of making laws for the abſolute government of our lives and diſpoſal of our property.

The power we that day confer on the men of our choice, is ſo great, its importance ſo extraordinary, and the proper exerciſe of it ſo neceſſary to our welfare and happineſs, that it might well be expected that our utmoſt wiſdom would be annually exerciſed, in ſelecting from the body of the freemen ſuch as are moſt conſpicuous for virtue and abilities, into whoſe hands we might with ſafety commit our lives and fortunes.

We enjoy ſuch a perfect mode of election, that there is not the leaſt room for bribery or corruption; nay, even influence of every kind is ſo effectually ſecluded that we are ſecured againſt every weakneſs of humanity. In theſe circumſtances, we muſt certainly be very deficient in our duty to ourſelves, and merit hereafter to ſmart under the effects of our folly, ſhould we ever become ſo dead to our intereſt and regardleſs of our own welfare and happineſs, as to place this unlimited confidence in any man whoſe wiſdom and integrity we have the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect.

But as the year 1775 bids fair to be marked out as the moſt important that ever was, or perhaps will be recorded in the annals of America, as a patriotiſm of an extenſive and extraordinary kind may be called forth, as the wiſdom, integrity and virtue of every Aſſembly on the continent may be put to a ſevere trial; and as all the power and authority with which they are clothed may be found neceſſary to be called forth in aid of the people, it becomes us to act with uncommon wiſdom and prudence, as a wrong or miſtaken choice at this time may coſt us our liberties. We ought therefore to know the men thoroughly to whom we delegate our power. Let us not, in the preſent critical ſituation of our affairs, be ſo unwiſe as to truſt any man, who has ever given the ſlighteſt reaſon to ſuſpect his attachment to the liberty of America, leſt when it is too late we repent of our conduct: But let us look out for men of the greateſt diſcretion and ſpirit amongſt us, men of reſolution and ſtedfaſtneſs, whom no power can intimidate, no proſpect influence, nor bribery corrupt; but who knowing our attachment to the cauſe of liberty and our country, will add all the authority with which we inveſt them to carry every meaſure which is found neceſſary to preſerve our invaluable priviledges.

We have lately had a moſt ſtriking inſtance of the happy effects of being faithfully and well repreſented, in the preſent Aſſembly of South-Carolina, who in the ſpace of a few minutes, which they were permitted to ſit, confirmed the meaſures entered into by the public meeting of the freemen of the province, and voted a genteel ſum for the expences of their delegates. Such Repreſentatives do honour to their conſtituents. With equal honour and reſpect, may we be permitted to mention the Aſſemblies of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and Virginia, who in ſimilar circumſtances, proceeded with that earneſtneſs and zeal in the cauſe of our country, which are ever the genuine marks of the moſt ſincere and warmeſt attachment.

It is not in the power of our Governor to prorogue or diſſolve our aſſembly: for they meet on their own adjournments and ſit as long as they think proper. This is an extraordinary priviledge which gives them an opportunity of doing the utmoſt ſervice to the cauſe of this country, as they are never under the neceſſity of hurrying their buſineſs through fear of a diſſolution. This is a priviledge which any other province on the continent would purchaſe at a high price. Many other priviledges are peculiar to this province, therefore, my Brethren, let us never truſt them in the hands of men who would ever turn them againſt us when it might ſuit their own private advantage. At preſent our all is at ſtake. We are ſurrounded on all ſides with enemies. A Popiſh French government in our rear, ſet up for the expreſs purpoſe of deſtroying our liberties. The terrors of Britiſh fleets and armies under the direction of an abandoned Miniſtry in the front. Liberty beaten out of all her entrenchments on the eaſtern continent, has fled to us for protection, and is now violently attacked in her laſt dyke. View the priviledges, the happy priviledges ſhe brings along with her. View the miſery, ſlavery, and wretchedneſs which is entailed on every country which has been ſo mean ſpirited as to part with her, and let the utmoſt wiſdom be exerted by us in chooſing out men fit to ſtand at the helm of the ſtate in theſe perilous times. If we delegate our power to men who will exert it in our cauſe we have little to fear: but if we do not, every thing. Let us therefore, never, I beſeech you, truſt any man with our liberties who would give them up to Britain for a poſt or a penſion: but deliver down to poſterity the laws, the rights which our anceſtors have delivered to us; and let not the murmurs of our children be heard for want of foreſight and precaution.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

A SHORT STORY.

A VIRGINIA planter had a ſtout healthy ſlave, for whom he gave a high price. Jack for a while ſtudied to pleaſe his maſter, but falling into bad company he was perſuaded to believe that his maſter was a capricious fellow, and that by doing as he pleaſed, he would ſoon *level* his maſter with himſelf. His maſter was grieved at Jack's behaviour, and inſtead of returning him to his former owner, he ſoothed him with the kindeſt language, and fed and cloathed him better than formerly: But Jack grew more ſullen and peeviſh, and often threatened, and once or twice knocked down his maſter's children. His maſter now became *afraid* of him, and petitioned him (for he could not gain acceſs to his quarters) in the "moſt humble, dutiful and reſpectful manner," to behave better, and to do his work agreeable to a ſtipulation which was made by his former owner. Jack tore two or three hundred of theſe petitions in pieces, and ſet a large bull-dog at his maſter, with ſtrict orders to tear him and his whole family to pieces, if they took one more ſtep to make him work. A perſon who had lived with Jack in his own country, and who knew his temper perfectly, adviſed his maſter to deprive him for a year or two of cloaths and ſpending money, and to threaten him, if he did not begin to work after that time, that he would tie him up and whip him within an inch of his life. He adviſed him further to tell him the particulars of the old ſtory of his grandfather's having whipped CÆSAR to death, and of his father's having obliged BLACK JEM to fly off from his plantation in a boat to avoid the ſame fate. The Virginia planter followed this advice, with the moſt deſirable ſucceſs. Jack broke off his connections with bad company—did his work faithfully—found his maſter to be a good man—and in a little while became the beſt ſervant in the province.

College of Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1774.

THE LECTURES on the various branches of MEDICINE, will begin on Tueſday the firſt of next November.

THE Prizes in the Pettie's Iſland Lottery for diſpoſing of ſundry Plate and Jewellery, are actually rolling up for the drawing it, which will certainly begin in a few days; and thoſe perſons who have beſpoke tickets, are deſired to call for them immediately.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSHUA LEDLIE, late of Eaſtown, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to ANDREW HEISTER, of ſaid place, or to JOHN VANCAMPEN, Eſq; of Lower Smithfield, before the firſt day of December next, who are impowered to receive the ſame, otherwiſe their reſpective bonds, notes and accounts, will be immediately after put in ſuit, by

JOHN MITCHELL,
JOHN MEASE, and } Adminiſtrators.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of ſervitude of an Iriſh LAD, who hath near four years to ſerve. Apply to the Printer.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

HATH imported by the laſt ſhips from London, a very large aſſortment of Woollen and Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hoſiery and Haberdaſhery, which he ſells wholeſale and retail at No. 4, below the north-eaſt corner of Second-ſtreet, in Market ſtreet. He returns his moſt humble thanks to all his friends, and the Public in general, for the good and great favours he hath already received: and he can aſſure them, that he has taken all the pains in his power to buy every article from the very beſt market; and he is determined not to raiſe the price of any Goods but thoſe that coſt more at home, which he hopes will increaſe his ſales, and merit their eſteem.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, and the Brig Dove, Capt. Allen, from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of GOODS, conſiſting of Iriſh linens and ſheetings, callicoes and cottons, ſtuffs of moſt kinds, a variety of haberdaſhery and ſtationary, and a large parcel of ribbons as uſual.

N. B. He daily expects a general aſſortment of woollens, checks, Scotch goods, and Ruſſia ſheetings.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Arch-ſtreet,

HAS juſt imported from London, a freſh and very neat aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths, conſiſting of a pleaſing variety of choice colours, with linings and trimmings ſuited thereto; amongſt which are a number of ſhades ſuitable for womens cloaks, and a few pieces of double mill'd drabs for mens great coats, &c. He propoſes ſelling for a moderate profit, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN CAMPIN, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, from Waterford, about ſix weeks ago, by trade a butcher, about five feet eight inches high, ſlender made, ſtraight long viſage, ſmall legs, has a clumſy walk, and wears his own ſhort brown hair: Had on and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, a pair of light coloured yarn ſtockings generally not gartered, a pair of thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, and given to liquor: It is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his cloaths, and no doubt but he may change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's gaols, paid by

EDWARD BARRET.

Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle county, Sept. 18, 1774

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcribers, on the night of the 14th inſt. a heavy made brown horſe, upwards of fifteen hands high, about eight years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, paces and trots, has been accuſtomed to the waggon, and is marked with the collar, is ſunk in the withers occaſioned by the fiſtula, and has ſeveral ſcars about his ſhoulders proceeding from his being rowel'd for that diſorder, ſhod all round with new heavy ſhoes, no brand or other marks remembered. The ſame night was taken out of an adjacent ſtable, a good ſaddle, with a ſtriped flannel cloth, and a bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, and brings him home, or gives information where he may be had, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward; but if ſtolen, for the horſe only, THREE POUNDS, and for horſe and thief, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DICKSON AND MILLAN.

N. B. If ſtrayed, and taken up out of this neighbourhood, the reward will be advanced accordingly.

POREE, SURGEON-DENTIST,

IN order to render the various complaints incident to the teeth and gums as little grievous as poſſible, takes this method to acquaint the Gentry and Public in general, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, to appear as well, and to be as eaſy and uſeful, as natural ones: Likewiſe cleans teeth and draws ſtumps in the eaſieſt and beſt manner, and makes a preparation for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums: Alſo cures the ſcurvy, and has a potion which is excellent for curing all diſorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of the ſcurvy in the gums, preſerving them from decaying, and rendering them beautiful and ſound, with an excellent tincture for the tooth ach. The ſaid operator has practiſed five years in New-York with great ſucceſs. His ſtay will be ſhort here.

He lives at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver and Gilder, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots and ſauce-pans, tinned; fiſh-kettles, Dutch ovens and ſtew pans, which are much ſweeter, wholeſomer and cheaper than copper utenſils, and are much uſed in London and moſt parts of England. He likewiſe makes oval, ſquare and round drinking pans, aſhes pails, fire rakers, coal ſcoops, pot covers, Dutch ſtoves and pipes, on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the Public ſatisfaction, not only by the neatneſs of his work, but by the diſpatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may pleaſe to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and ſauce-pans, and gives moſt money for old pewter.

JUST arrived from England, a married couple upon redemption, that underſtands waiting in a tavern, and having no children, would be glad to meet with ſuch a place. Any Gentleman that wants ſuch ſervants, may meet with them at Mr. Thomas Patten's, at the ſign of the Blue Bell in Front-ſtreet, and a recommendation will be given.——The man underſtands farming, and the woman can take care of a dairy, and is an excellent needle woman.

Wilmington, Sept. 23, 1774.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS,

At his Printing Office in Wilmington, as well as the Printer hereof, and by WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

AN ADDRESS to Proteſtant Diſſenters of all denominations (on the approaching Election of Members of Parliament) with reſpect to the ſtate of Public Liberty in general, and of American Affairs in particular.

*** We were favoured with the above pamphlet by Capt. All, from London, as he paſſed by this place laſt Tueſday, in his way to Philadelphia; and as it is ſaid to be wrote by an American, one of the firſt rate Patriots of his country, now in London, little need be ſaid in regard of its merits; it will ſpeak for itſelf, to the admiration of the reader.

Baltimore, September 13, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM PIERS, a printer, about 20 years of age, near 6 feet high, pale complexion, thin viſſage, a ſimple look, has large grey eyes, ſtoop ſhouldered, his chin is remarkable, which turns up and forms a dent; he is remarkably ſlim and tall, has long hands and fingers; he has but little courage, and is eaſily ſcared: he takes a good deal of ſnuff, is fond of liquor and a great liar: Had on and took with him, 2 check ſhirts, one old, the other new, a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers and oznabrugs ditto, a ſhort purple jean coat much faded and lined with brown holland, blue beaver coating jacket bound, a pair of new calf-ſkin ſhoes with one of the ſtraps pieced; had a black ſilk ſtock and a ſpotted pocket handkerchief, a coarſe hat bound with worſted binding. I believe he has other cloathes than thoſe deſcribed, and has ſome caſh with him. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ENOCH STORY.

N. B. He writes an extraordinary hand and very likely will forge a paſs. It is thought he will make towards Philadelphia. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living on Elkridge, near Caroll's Manor, in Ann Arundle county, on the 16th of this inſt. (September) two convict ſervant men, viz. THOMAS FRANKLIN, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 23 years old, with ſhort light hair, has been lately ſick, and is weakly at preſent.—TIMOTHY COLLINS, an Iriſhman, a well ſet, chunky, well looking fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 26 years old, has ſhort black hair inclining to be grey: Perhaps they may change their names. They took with them ſundry cloaths, viz. one light blue broadcloth coat patched on the right arm, much worn, and ſplit in the left elbow, one purple coloured broadcloth coat and waiſtcoat much faded, two ſtriped gingham jackets, one reddiſh coloured Bath coating ſurtout coat, two pair of Ruſſia drab breeches, four or five Iriſh linen ſhirts, three or four pair of thread ſtockings, one old caſtor hat without loops or band, one or two pair of Engliſh ſhoes, one pair of pinchbeck buckles, one pair of leather ſpatterdaſhes, and perhaps other things not known.—It is ſuppoſed they took two horſes, bridles and ſaddles, as they were miſſing on the 19th inſt. viz. one bay horſe about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder R. B. ſhod all round, has a ſtar in his forehead, thick buſhy mane that hangs chiefly on the near ſide. The other a dark brown horſe, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder or buttock G. has a remarkable knot near as big as an hen's egg on the inſide of one of his hind legs, and is unſhod. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, and gives notice ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings for each man, and Fifteen Shillings for each horſe; if taken up and brought home, if above 40 miles from home, Fifty Shillings for each man and Twenty Shillings for each horſe; if out of the province, and above an hundred miles, Four Pounds for each man and Twenty-five Shillings for each horſe; and if above 150 miles from home, Six Pounds for each man and Thirty Shillings for each horſe, including what the law allows, paid by

NICHOLAS WATKINS.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber is now wanting a number of NEGROES; men, women, boys or girls; farmers, houſe negroes or tradeſmen, that are real ſlaves and good titles: Any perſons that have ſuch to diſpoſe of, pleaſe to apply to me, at the London Coffee Houſe, on Market days, from eleven o'clock to one, and at other times at my houſe, the north end of Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Bath.

To be rented, for the term of five years, a good Merchant Mill, within a little diſtance of Baltimore, in Maryland, which is always employed, on a never failing ſtream, ſituated in a fine wheat country, with three pair of ſtones, and every thing in the compleateſt order, equal to any I have ſeen in this province. The advantages from hogs, owing to the valuable range about the mill, will amount to near 200l. per annum.

There is alſo to be ſold, on the premiſes, on the third Thurſday in October, a very profitable Ordinary, at King William Court-houſe in Virginia, with 600 acres of valuable land adjoining it: The Ordinary and the ſeveral good tenements have rented for 170l. per ann. and are now well worth 200l. One of the houſes is 72 by 20 feet, with a piazza the whole length of the houſe; the ſecond is 40 by 18 feet, and the third 32 by 16 feet, with two large ſtables and all other convenient out houſes; alſo a long accuſtomed ſtore; the whole within two miles of navigation. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of November, on paying one fifth of the purchaſe money, and giving bond and ſecurity for the payment of one fifth yearly until the whole is paid. For further particulars apply to

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

TO BE SOLD AT
JOHN MITCHELL's
Wine, Spirit, Rum and Sugar Store,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
Beſt genuine MADEIRA WINES, } by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-
Old JAMAICA SPIRITS, } caſk or gallon.
BRANDY of the beſt quality, }
Genuine Old PORT, }
TENERIFF, } WINES, by the pipe,
LISBON, SHERRY, } quarter caſk or dozen.
TYALL and MOUNTAIN }
Excellent bottled CLARET by the dozen,
A few dozens of old HOCK,
SHONE's beſt London bottled PORTER,
Weſt-India and Country Rum,
Old Holland Geneva,
A few cheſts of beſt Florence oil,
Muſcovado Sugars of all ſorts, by the hogſhead, tierce or barrel,
Molaſſes, Coffee, Cotton, Pepper, Alſpice,
Carolina new Rice in tierces, Roſin in barrels,
Green and Bohea Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Beſt French and Carolina Indigo, by the large or ſmall quantity,
Ground Red Wood of the beſt quality, Madder,
Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, and ground Ginger,
Ground White and Red Lead in ſmall caſks, and Pruſſian Blue, &c. &c.

As he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of the above articles, all of which he will be careful to have the beſt of their kinds, the Public may depend on being ſerved on the moſt reaſonable terms. And his friends in the country may depend on being as well and punctually ſupplied by letter, as if they were perſonally preſent.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Caſper Sonder, on Frankford road, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate and being in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, 45 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by land of Thomas Lacey and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine, and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening,

THE dwelling-houſe and lot late of Samuel Neave, deceaſed, including all the back buildings, green houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable and garden, ſituate at the corner of Second and Spruce ſtreets, being 50 feet front on Second ſtreet, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-ſtreet, 40 feet whereof at the north weſt end widens to the breadth of 80 feet: The whole is incloſed with brick walls. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one third in ſix months, and the other third in one year, with intereſt.——On the day following, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the above dwelling-houſe, will begin the ſale of the Houſhold Goods and Kitchen Furniture.

REESE MEREDITH, }
HUGH ROBERTS, }
LUKE MORRIS, and } Executors.
JACOB HARMAN, }

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday, the 4th day of October, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A Genteel well finiſhed three-ſtory brick houſe, with a two-ſtory kitchen, a chaiſe houſe, ſtore-houſe, garden, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Elm-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 51 feet 9 inches, and in depth 51 feet; it is bounded weſtward by 20 or 25 feet of ground left out for a ſtreet intended to be opened between this and Jeremiah Warder's lot. The whole is ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 11 piſtoles and a quarter, being in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Murgatroyd.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick Houſe, and lot of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in depth 150 feet; bounded northward by George Button's tavern, and ſouthward by an alley leading from the ſaid Second-ſtreet into Front-ſtreet, with the privilege of the ſaid alley; the buildings on this lot, which are well finiſhed, extend about 80 feet in depth, ſo that there is yet 70 feet vacant ground in the rear thereof, on which ſtores may be erected, and is in every reſpect a good ſtand for buſineſs, and convenient for a family to live on. The whole might have been let for 65, or 70 pounds. It is ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 20 pounds, 5 ſhillings currency. Any perſon who ſhould incline to view or purchaſe the premiſes before the day of public ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

JACOB SHALLUS.

THE INDENTURES of a few SERVANT BOYS to be diſpoſed of, who has to ſerve from four to nine years. For particulars enquire of the printer.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary favors, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty thanks, I again intend to ſtand a candidate for the Sheriffs office, for which end I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful remembrance by,

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the county and city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL ever retain a proper ſenſe of the honour you did me at the laſt election, in chuſing me one of your Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly: But having many reaſons for declining to ſerve any longer (at preſent) in that capacity, I do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to return ſome other perſon, at the enſuing election, in place of, Gentlemen,

Your real friend and humble ſervant,
SAMUEL MILES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to offer myſelf a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the enſuing election; and having had the honour of being an officer to the ſeveral late Sheriffs for many years, I therefore humbly ſolicit your votes and intereſt, which ſhall ever be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervant,
SACHEVERAL WOOD.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed by

Your reſpectful and obliged friend
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Acknowledge the favour done me in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, as alſo thoſe paſt, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by

Your aſſured friend,
HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

LUCY AND CHARITY LEONARD,

In Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite the Golden Fleece tavern,

HAVE juſt imported in the Sophia, Captain Williams, from London, a variety of European and Eaſt-Indian GOODS, amongſt which are, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, low priced 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Iriſh ſheetings, callicoes, cottons and chintzes, peelongs, Perſians, taffaties, ſattins, Mantuas, ſarſanets, muſſins, a variety of ſilk and thread gauzes, ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe, and a neat aſſortment of Millenary, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on very reaſonable terms for caſh.

Baltimore, Auguſt 27, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſhip Betſy, Captain Bartholemew, now rebuilding at the ſhip yard of Mr. William Howell, on North Eaſt River, Maryland, a negro man called JAMES, belonging to the ſubſcriber, merchant, in Baltimore Town, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, country born, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has a ſly look, was formerly the property of Mr. Samuel Young, who ſold him to Mr. John Boyd, late merchant at Joppa: Had on when he went away, an oznabrig frock, with a pair of trowſers of the ſame, a pair of good ſhoes, and an old hat, but he had better cloaths at Charleſtown, about two miles from the yard, which he could readily get and put on; but as for ſome days paſt he has been lurking about Joppa, where his wife lives, he may have dreſſed in ſome of Mr. Boyd's old cloaths which are too long for him. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive, if 20 miles from Joppa, THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 40 miles FIFTY SHILLINGS, and if 50 miles the above Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought here or to the ſhip yard aforeſaid. If apprehended in Philadelphia, apply to Mr. ROBERT RITCHIE in Philadelphia.

ROBERT CHRISTIE.

TO BE LET,

For a term of years, and immediately entered upon,

THE WESTER OGLE MILLS, ſituated on GWIN's FALLS, a never failing ſtream in Baltimore county, Maryland, within 11 miles to the weſtward of Baltimore town, in the neighbourhood of an extenſive farming country, on the Frederick road, and very convenient to the great road to Cumberland and York counties in Pennſylvania, from whence the greateſt quantities of wheat are brought to the Baltimore market. The mill-houſe is built of ſtone 95 by 35, three ſtories high. Two merchant mills with French burr ſtones, and a griſt mill with Cologne and overſhot wheels to each pair of ſtones, the merchant mills were rebuilt this laſt winter, the running gears all new, and in the beſt order, hoiſting gears that go by water, with a new olling ſcreen, wind-mill and boulting cheſts, conſtructed after the neweſt and beſt manner. There is joining a convenient little lodging room, built of ſtone, with a fire place for the accommodation of the miller. The griſt mill built new this ſpring, under the ſame roof, in a ſeparate apartment, and quite independent of the other works; where if required may be finiſhed a convenient room, with a fire place for a family. There is ſtables for twelve horſes, ſix or eight acres of land, capable of being made graſs ground, with a dwelling-houſe and ſhop, now occupied by a cooper, who is providing barrel timber for the enſuing ſeaſon. Any perſon inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or of JOHN BROWN merchant in Philadelphia, WILLIAM LYON.

Abraham Uſher and *George Henry*,

Have juſt imported in the St. George, Capt. Inglis, and the Cæſar, Capt. Miller, from London, and are now opening at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet.

AN aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; they alſo expect a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. ABRAHAM USHER, requeſts thoſe indebted to him, whoſe accounts are due, to make payment.

Southampton, Bucks-County, Sept. 5t, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of WRIGHT and MURRAY, ſhop-keepers, being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts before the firſt day of October, to WRIGHT and FLACK, who continues the buſineſs and are properly impowered to receive the ſame. Alſo they who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to ſend in their accounts to be ſettled and paid.

WRIGHT and FLACK continues the ſtore with a large and general aſſortment of goods, where all who are pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſupplied on the moſt moderate terms.

Germantown, September 7th, 1774.

MINES AND ORES.

THE public is hereby acquainted, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply himſelf to the trying all ſorts of ores and metals. Such as are inclined to know the value of their ores of any kind, may depend upon being ſerved with all accuracy. The price of gold is two Dollars; of ſilver, copper, lead, &c. &c. one Dollar. Enquire at Mr. Loſch's tavern, or at Mr. Chriſtopher Sower's, Printer, in Germantown. JACOB VIEDEBANT.

SILK FACTORY,

THOSE perſons who are Candidates for *Premiums* for raiſing *Cocoons* and reeling *Raw Silk*, agreeable to the conditions formerly publiſhed by the Managers of the Filature, for the year 1774, are deſired to produce proper certificates reſpecting the ſame, on or before the 15th day of next October, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any premiums.

SAMUEL HOWELL deſires all perſons indebted to him for German paſſengers, or otherways, whoſe debts are due, to call and diſcharge the ſame, or they may expect to have their bonds and accounts put into the hands of an Attorney, to be put in ſuit.

Said HOWELL has for ſale, a quantity of Jamaica ſpirit, beſt GB wool cards, ſheathing paper, and a few hogſheads of American hollow glaſs ware, well ſorted.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN AND PETER CHEVALIER,

ABOUT fifty thouſand feet of excellent mahogany and thirty tons of logwood; alſo Liſbon wine, Jamaica ſpirits, molaſſes and coffee.——They have in their poſſeſſion three boxes marked AT number 1 to 3, lately imported in the ſhip P Two Brothers, Robert Adams, maſter, from Briſtol. The owner is deſired to call or ſend for them.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Hath for ſale at their ſtore in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and a few doors above the Black-Horſe,

JAMAICA ſpirits; Weſt India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Teneriffe wines; cordials, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars; Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, tierce and barrel; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, glew, copperas, allum, brimſtone, redwood, raiſins, lamp and tanners oil, Boſton mackarel, roſin, tar, &c. &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads of Lancaſter geneva, of excellent quality.

Juſt Imported in the Sophia, from London,
A parcel of
PORT WINE,
In hampers of three dozen each, warranted of the vintage 1769, and of an excellent quality,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WHARTON, Junior,
In Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge;

WHERE alſo may be had, genuine Madeira, Liſbon and Sherry WINES, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances: and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to furniſh their accounts properly proved.

ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

Northampton Quarter, Baltimore Co. July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. ROBERT HARDEY, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has hazel eyes and ſquints, ſubject to fits, and is a farmer; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old oznabrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, a pair of country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. JAMES LAMBERD, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, has a film or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind in that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and well-ſet, 31 years old, and is a farmer or baker; had on and took with him an oznabrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat: They took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home FOUR POUNDS for each, if 80 miles FIVE POUNDS for each, if 100 miles SIX POUNDS for each, if 120 miles SEVEN POUNDS for each, if 150 miles NINE POUNDS for each, if 200 miles ELEVEN POUNDS for each, if 250 miles THIRTEEN POUNDS for each, if 300 miles FIFTEEN POUNDS for each, and if 350 miles from home the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the weſt of England dialect, and 'tis poſſible they may have a forged paſs.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
PRINTER and BOOKSELLER in MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1775.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
PRINTER and BOOKSELLER in MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
POOR WILL's
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1775.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 30th, 1774.
Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
FRANCIS BAILEY,
PRINTER in KING's STREET, near the MARKET,
THE LANCASTER
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1775.

IF Mr. BONNETT RODGER, who came lately from Falkerk in Scotland, will call at the Printer's, he will receive a letter from one of his friends.

A QUANTITY of
NUTMEGS,
Juſt IMPORTED, to be SOLD by
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Jun.
At his WAREHOUSE in Market-ſtreet, the fourth door from the London Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS of the beſt quality, in hogſheads, tierces and barrels;
Weſt-India RUM;
Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate uſe;
Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter caſks and bottles;
Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks;
A few dozens of right good CLARET;
A parcel of RHUBARB;
A new London made CABLE, about 9 and a half inches;
And ſome caſks of eſſence VINEGAR.
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE and Co.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th of Auguſt laſt, from his ſpecial bail, living in Pencader, Hundred, New-Caſtle County, WILLIAM PAGE, a ſhoemaker by trade, about 33 years of age, almoſt ſix feet high, a ſtrait fellow, of a dark complexion, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, tied behind: Had on when he went away, a ſtocking pattern jacket without ſleeves, with orange and green colours in it, the back parts of blue cloth, a white ſhirt, a pair of check trowſers, a pair of black grain pumps, a pair of old large plated buckles: It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Warwick in Maryland, having a wife there, but not living together agreeable for ſome years, it is thought he will proceed further. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals ſhall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN BROWN, AND
WILLIAM BLACK, Conſtable.

ESSEX FLOWER,
MANTUA MAKER, late from London,

HATH removed from the upper end of Market-ſtreet, to the third door above the New Printing Office.

Bonnets and cloaks made at the ſame place.

September 7th, 1774.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſervant lad named ENOCH BALLART, 15 years old, and well ſet: Had on a coarſe white ſhirt, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, coarſe tow trowſers, no ſtockings, but good ſhoes. He took with him a young dog. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE STUART.

Juſt arrived from Londonderry, in the ſhip Jupiter, Alexander Ewing, maſter,

A FEW Servants and Redemptioners, men, women and boys, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of by ſaid maſter on board the ſhip, oppoſite Market-ſtreet, or by ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. He has alſo a few barrels of very good Iriſh BEEF.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WILSON,

CHOICE old Claret by the hogſhead or dozen, and Red Port, of the vintage 1769, warranted genuine.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving partners: And as there is an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle that concern as ſoon as poſſible, it is hoped proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, or meaſures muſt be purſued that will be very diſagreeable. JACOB HARMAN.
MORDECAI LEWIS.

HARMAN and LEWIS have for ſale, a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine Broadcloths, with ſuitable linings.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 18th inſt. (September)

A Convenient STORE, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, between the Drawbridge and the Bird-in-hand wharf. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Pine and Water-ſtreets.

THOMAS CUTHBERT, Jun.

CHEESE.

Choice Glouceſter and Cheſhire CHEESE, to be SOLD by
HENRY DOUGHERTY,
At his Grocery Store on Cuthbert's wharf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 153.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of July* 22.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many boaſted advantages we FANCY our mode of government poſſeſſes above all others, yet as the royal prerogative remains ſo very indefinite, whilſt Kings regard not the ſacredneſs of an oath, what ſecurity have we but that the man who is entruſted with our liberties may, inſtead of being their guardian, prove their deſtroyer?

Power is ever inſatiable, and will ſoon get the better of every barrier the laws have provided againſt it; ſad proofs of which this country has often expericnced.

By the fundamental laws of this kingdom, the powers of the crown are ſo ſettled, that whilſt they reſtrain the Sovereign from committing all arbitrary acts of injuſtice, they at the ſame time allow him the God-like attributes of MERCY and BENEVOLENCE in the moſt extenſive manner the heart of man can wiſh for; thus by depriving him of the power of acting wrong, and affording him every opportunity of acting right, they place him in a ſituation moſt capable of conferring happineſs and content. On his part it is required, that he preſerves the LAWS and LIBERTIES of his ſubjects inviolable, that he is watchful, and uſes his utmoſt endeavours to guard againſt all encroachments that may be attempted by FOREIGN States; and maintains, in every reſpect, the rights and dignities of his people. How well theſe purpoſes have been anſwered by any of our Kings, whether they have been ſatisfied with the authority the conſtitution permits of, we muſt examine into their conduct to determine. I fear we ſhall not find, amongſt them all, one who has acted in every reſpect conſonant to the oath he binds himſelf by when he firſt enters on his OFFICE; have they not, on the contrary, totally neglected all obſervance of the compact between them and their people? Have not ſome of them, in the moſt barefaced manner, trampled on the laws and liberties of their ſubjects; whilſt others, with leſs reſolution and abilities, but with equally wicked intentions, have ſpent their whole reigns in FILCHING away, under various plauſible pretences, the rights of the people, and in ſtriving to overturn that conſtitution they ſo ſolemnly ſwore to maintain? So intent and reſolved have they been to accompliſh this deſign, that they have meanly truckled to the national enemies of the ſtate, leſt they ſhould be diſappointed in their glorious attempt of ſubduing their own ſubjects.

Such has been the treatment we have conſtantly experienced from Kings, a race of beings ſeemingly ſet apart TO DISTURB THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND; men who, in their pride of heart, think themſelves above all moral law, who deſpiſe the common ties of humanity, who act as if thoſe millions of people who are under their government, were created merely to gratify their ambition, an ambition which, as it would ſwallow up all that is valuable, I truſt will ever be moſt firmly OPPOSED by the inhabitants of this country. Thanks be to providence the abſurd doctrines of "divine hereditary right" and "non-reſiſtance," which in former ages aſſiſted the deſigns of tyrants, have been long ſince exploded and forgotten, and though there will be always found baſe and unworthy men, who for the ſake of immediate gain, will be ready to aſſiſt in enſlaving their fellow-citizens and poſterity; though the ſpirit of the nation may for a time ſeem lulled, yet it will never fail to break forth, before the treachery is compleated; the votaries of liberty are NUMEROUS, they will riſe in defence of freedom, to the utter ſhame and confuſion of thoſe who attempt to ſubvert it: We have many ſuch examples in the annals of our country, our anceſtors were often obliged to hazard their lives in oppoſing the arbitraay deſigns of their Kings, their cauſe was the cauſe of juſtice, they always were victorious in the ſtruggle; as revenge is no part of the character of the truly brave, they never inflicted any diſgraceful puniſhment on their oppreſſors, they only demanded REDRESS OF THEIR GRIEVANCES, and ſecurity that we, their poſterity, might enjoy the freedom they had ſo well and hardily contended for; nothing but the moſt evident certainty of the duplicity, and faithleſs intentions of one unhappy ill-adviſed man, could ever have induced the then race of patriots to inflict the death he ſuffered; he merited his fate, and however execrated that action may be by the courtly ſycophants of power, the Sons of Liberty will venerate the deed, and eſteem it an action the moſt ILLUSTRIOUS, and worthy thoſe noble aſſertors of freedom: They ſcorned to uſe THE DAGGER or THE BOWL in private, they avowed their deſign in the moſt open manner, and as their priſoner had been guilty of public crimes, they awarded a public puniſhment.

May there never be wanting men in thoſe kingdoms capable of ſuch exalted heroiſm! for thoſe only are worthy to ENJOY the rights of freedom, who have the nobility of ſoul to ASSERT them.

GRACCHUS.

TO THE PEOPLE.

I WILL follow the Quebec bill to the throne, as I would the framer of it to a SCAFFOLD.

I have told the King that if he aſſents to the bill he will break his coronation oath; and a breach of an oath, whether in a King or a peaſant, I call PERJURY.

The Engliſh government is founded on an agreement mutually entered into by the King and people. The King ſwears, that "the ESTABLISHED LAWS and "CUSTOMS of the realm ſhall be the rules for his "conduct, and that he will govern, in every reſpect, "ACCORDING TO THEM." The people take an oath of allegiance, but it is CONDITIONAL; they are bound to obey no longer than the Sovereign adheres to the terms of HIS oath; for it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe the people fettered down to a promiſe, after the firſt magiſtrate has thought himſelf at liberty to ſport with the moſt ſolemn engagements.—I therefore repeat it, that the moment a King of England ſhall PERJURE himſelf, that inſtant are his ſubjects ABSOLVED FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE; the compact is broken; the government founded on that compact is diſſolved. It is no excuſe, at the bar of Reaſon, to alledge "that the Prince was ILL-ADVISED;" for, after repeated warnings, who but an obſtinate ſemblance of Majeſty would perſiſt in the wrong? It is of no conſequence to the people, whether a King perjures himſelf at the inſtigation of BUTE, MANSFIELD, JEFFEREYS, or the DEVIL: he who is ſo wicked as to violate his oath at the inſtigation of KNAVES, is too weak to be truſted with the rights of HONEST MEN.

I have only then one queſtion to aſk of the people; it is this: If ever they ſhould be ſo unhappy as to live under a PERJURED PRINCE, whether they would not ſooner ſee ANOTHER SCAFFOLD erected at WHITEHALL, than ANOTHER CORONATION in Weſtminſter Abbey? If I know any thing of the ſpirit of Engliſhmen, the ſcaffold would be crowded with heroes, the Abbey with children, for the ſake of the raree-ſhow; whilſt thus would run the general ſhout of the people——OFF WITH THE HEAD THAT PAYS NO REGARD TO THE SACREDNESS OF AN OATH!

A SCOTCHMAN.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

TO LORD NORTH.

My LORD,

CONSIDER what you do. The preſent diſpute between England and her Colonies is a matter of greater weight than has come under the view of any miniſter ſince the conqueſt. Our very exiſtence as a nation, depends upon the wiſdom of your preſent meaſures.

Where the ſafety and proſperity of millions is at ſtake, whatever is for the advantage of the whole is to be adopted without heſitation. If you loſe ſight of this great conſideration for a moment, you call down upon your own head every misfortune that will enſue. It is ſaid that the honor of Great-Britain is at ſtake. Undoubtedly it is; not to ſupport the meaſures of a miniſter, whoſe views were moſt perniciouſly contracted, but to acknowledge and redreſs injuſtice. Let us liſten for a moment to the Americans. They are perſuaded you have no right to tax them; that you have this right cannot be clear, for the contrary opinion has been publickly maintained by ſome of the moſt conſpicuous characters here. In this perſuaſion the Coloniſts will come to any extremities rather than reſign a right which they believe they poſſeſs, and which they well know to be the great Bulwark of civil Liberty.

Remember, my Lord, that they are deſcended from men who forſook their native land for this then inhoſpitable ſhore, who braved famine, and danger, and death in purſuit of their adored Liberty. Beware of rouzing in the ſons the enthuſiaſm that inſpired the fathers, to which you moſt aſſuredly have no power of equal force to oppoſe.

Suppoſe your right of taxing the Americans to be clear as it is diſputable; ſuppoſe (tho' it is a ſuppoſition ſcarcely to be made) that you force them to acquieſce in an exertion of it, every new inſtance of acquieſcence muſt be purchaſed by a new act of force; and what tax could anſwer being levied upon your own ſubjects like contributions from an enemy? What nation could continue to exiſt in ſuch a ſtate of violence and diviſion?

By the repeal of the Stamp Act you have confeſſed the inexpediency of any effectual exertion of the right of taxing America. Now every exertion of the Legiſlative Power without expediency is *ipſe facto* an act Taranny; and as I defy the warmeſt aſſertors of this odious claim even to imagine a period when an American tax will be more expedient than it was in 1764; or to invent a mode of taxation leſs burthenſome, leſs obnoxious than the ſtamp duties, it follows that the right of taxing America is the right of a Tyrant, which, according to my political logic includes a flat contradiction in terms.

The Americans know that the power of internally taxing a country, which is obliged excluſively to receive your commodities upon your own terms, and to pour only into your lap the ſuperabundance of its induſtry, cannot for its own ſake be worth contending for. No, my Lord, they ſee into the obſtinacy with which you perſiſt to take from them what will be to you of little value, and is to them ineſtimable:—

"——What not enriches you,
"And makes them poor indeed——

an avowed deſign to reduce them to the moſt abject ſtate of ſubmiſſion.

If the right of taxing our American Colonies was at all events to be aſſerted, it was ſurely undertaken with moſt unlucky auſpices. The very extraordinary meaſure of including the whole in a general law has the peculiar felicity to unite in one common cauſe nations, in whoſe ſeparation alone your real power over them conſiſted. *Divide et imperi* is ſo trite a maxim, that even G. G. could not have been ignorant of it. He choſe to neglect it, and is deſtined to furniſh to poſterity a notable inſtance of its force.

My Lord, you have the character of a miniſter not indifferent to the public good. Nations look up to you to ſave them from the horrors of civil diſcord—to reſtore them to peace and proſperity. The eyes of all Europe are fixed upon you. You are urged by every motive of glory and humanity—by every conſideration of wiſdom and good policy, to reſtore to us the goodwill of the Colonies. Give up this deteſted, this worthleſs claim to taxation. By this conceſſion you will ſecure to yourſelf in the fulleſt extent every other advantage ariſing to England from her Colonies. Make then a virtue of neceſſity whilſt it is yet time—preſent the Americans with what they will not allow you to keep—bind up the ſlackened ties of dependency by this endearing gift. It may be conferred with parental dignity, and will be received with filial ſubmiſſion.

My Lord, I ſhall reſt here—I have too much reſpect for your Lordſhip to think it neceſſary to repeat all that might be ſaid upon this great ſubject. If your ſentiments are friendly to the liberties of mankind, I have already ſaid enough, if they are not, all would be inſufficient.

LYSANDER.

SALEM, (*New-England,*) *September* 9.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here the ſhip Julius Cæſar, Charles Fea, maſter, from London, having on board thirty cheſts and three half cheſts of tea, the property of one Montgomery, of London, conſigned to Meſſrs. Smith and Atkinſon, merchants in Boſton, who were equally ſurprized and offended at the conſignment, it being entirely unknown to them before the ſhip's arrival; and they ſolemnly declare, that Mr. Montgomery, previous to this conſignment, never had any intercourſe, or commercial correſpondence with either of them. As ſoon as the Committee of Correſpondence here had made diſcovery of the tea, the maſter ſent an expreſs to Smith and Atkinſon; and the next morning Mr. Smith came to town, and frankly declared that the tea ſhould not be landed, nor any duty paid on it here, if he could poſſibly prevent its being done. On Tueſday and Wedneſday nights the Committee ſet guards in the ſhip. On Thurſday Meſſrs. Smith and Atkinſon procured a veſſel to take the tea on board, and carry it to Halifax. That night alſo a guard was ſet. And this morning at day-light, the tea was taken out, and put on board the veſſel procured to receive it, in preſence of the guard; who having taken the marks and numbers of the cheſts, found them to agree with the bill of lading and cocket. By ſeven o'clock the veſſel with the tea on board got under ſail, and before ten was out of the harbour with a fair wind.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

On Friday laſt the Selectmen of Boſton waited on his Excellency General GAGE, *with the following Addreſs.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of Boſton, at the earneſt deſire of a number of Gentlemen of the town and country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that ſince our late application, the apprehenſions of the people, not only of this but of the neighbouring towns, are greatly encreaſed by obſerving the deſigns of erecting a fortreſs at the entrance of the town, and of reducing the metropolis in other reſpects to the ſtate of a garriſon. This, with complaints made of abuſe from ſome of the guards poſted in that quarter, aſſaulting and forcibly detaining ſeveral perſons who were peaceably paſſing in and out of the town, may diſcourage the market people from coming in with their proviſions as uſual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miſeries which may hurry the provinces into acts of deſperation. We ſhould therefore think ourſelves happy if we could ſatisfy the people that your Excellency would ſuſpend your preſent deſign, and not add to the diſtreſes of the inhabitants occaſioned by the port-bill, that of garriſoning the town.

JOHN SCOLLAY, Chairman of the Committee.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me reſpecting my ordering ſome cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a fortreſs, I ſo fully expreſſed my ſentiments, that I thought you were ſatisfied the people had nothing to fear from that meaſure, as no uſe would be made thereof, unleſs their hoſtile proceedings ſhould make it neceſſary; but as you have this day acquainted me that their fears are rather encreaſed, I have thought proper to aſſure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town, or reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon, neither ſhall I ſuffer any under my command to injure the perſon or property of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects. But as it is my duty, ſo it ſhall be my endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the happineſs of every individual. And I earneſtly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the ſame ſpirit; and I heartily wiſh that they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boſton, Sept. 9, 1774. T. GAGE.

To the Gentlemen Selectmen of the town of Boſton.

MRS. WELLS's curious collection of WAX-WORK, with conſiderable improvements, may be ſeen in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Royal White Oak, among which are, their Majeſties of Great-Britain, the Reverend Meſſrs. Whitefield and Weſtley, Abraham and his ſon Iſaac, the Angel, the Mizer and Thief, the Friar with proviſions for the convent, the Prodigal Son, with ſundry other curious additions too tedious to mention.

Kingſeſs, Philadelphia County, Aug. 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named CASPAR FINCE; he is 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, a freckled face, ſmall blue eyes, and has at times a caſt in them: Had on an old felt hat, a white and red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

Cæcil County, Auguſt 21, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 8th inſtant, a certain JOHN YORKE, by trade a carpenter, about 43 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, and red eyes. Whoever will apprehend him, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, from

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Penns Neck, Salem county, on the 11th day of Auguſt laſt, a Scotch ſervant man named JAMES DICK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion and red beard, ſtraight thick hair, a freſh colour, down look, and talks coarſe: Had on when he went away an iron collar, an old beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a good homeſpun wove twilled jacket of a lead colour, lined with ſtriped lincey, and ſhoes about half worn with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

THOMAS CARNEY, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD BY
EZEKIEL LETTS, TAYLOR,
In Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown tavern, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A REPLY to a DEFENCE of the Divine Right of INFANT BAPTISM: By PETER CLARK, A. M. Miniſter at Salem; in a letter to a friend at Boſton in New-England. To which are added, ſome Strictures on a late treatiſe, called "A fair and rational vindication of the right of infants to the ordinance of Baptiſm," written by DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M. late miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church in the city of New-York. By JOHN GILL, D. D.

Mill Creek Hundred, Auguſt 15th, 1774.

ALL perſons that are any ways indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ROBERT BINES, late of Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of Newcaſtle on Delaware, deceaſed, whether by bill, bond, note, book account or otherways, are hereby requeſted to come to the houſe of SAMUEL YOUNG, ſtorekeeper in ſaid Hundred, between Monday the 12th and Saturday the 17th day of September next, and pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers without fail, otherwiſe they may depend on it that, without further notice, each and all of their accounts, without any reſpect of perſons, will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover the ſame according to law. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their ſeveral accounts at the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted by

SAMUEL YOUNG, and
JAMES WILSON, } Adminiſtrators.

Glouceſter, Auguſt 5, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES CARUTHERS obtained from the ſubſcriber, a bond for the ſum of one hundred and ninety-ſix pounds ten ſhillings, dated January 15th, 1774, for which ſaid Caruthers was to make a good warranted deed for 300 acres of land and meadow, which he has not done according to his bargain, and there is reaſon to fear that his deſigns are diſhoneſt: This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it. CONSTANTINE SMITH.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the night of the 25th of Auguſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber living in Third-ſtreet, near Vine ſtreet, Philadelphia, a black man ſlave, named GLASGOW, but may probably change his name to GLOUCESTER, having been ſome part of his life known by that name as his owner has been informed, Virginia born, about 48 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is lively and active of his age, a good groom, coachman and houſe-ſervant, having been from his infancy bred in thoſe ſeveral ways: He took with him an old negro cotton coat and lapelled jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches dyed purple, a white linen ſhirt, brown thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Winchester in Virginia, having a wife there who is a very indifferent huſſey, and only left that laſt fall with the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MAGILL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the lower houſe on Raccoon Creek, on the night of the 15th inſtant (Auguſt) a ſilver WATCH, with a ſilver face, maker's name J. Williamſon, No. 3838; alſo a quantity of bacon and dried beef, and a ſaddle made by Henry Moſes, in Market-ſtreet. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and bring him before 'Squire Hinchman, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek, or any other magiſtrate, ſhall have the above Reward, from JOB KAY.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 22d day of Auguſt laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man named WILLIAM MOORE, brought up to huſbandry, about five feet five inches high, marked with the ſmall pox, ſore eyes, and about 25 years old: Had on when he went away, a brown ſnuff coloured coat, lining of the ſame colour, mohair buttons, ſuperfine ſcarlet waiſtcoat with two pockets, the flaps turning upwards, and ſmall yellow buttons, with a cape to the ſame; one pair of old brown cloth breeches, one pair of white ribbed ſtockings, a pair of plated buckles, a white frock and trowſers, and two old check trowſers, an old ſailors jacket with canvas ſeams, two check ſhirts, and an old felt hat; ſtoops much in his walk and talks the Weſt Country dialect, and was ſeen at Amboy ferry, enquiring for work. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM WESTON, Butcher, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The ſaid WILLIAM MOORE ran away from his bail.

TO BE LET,
For a TERM of YEARS,

THE place called GRAVELLY RUN, in Turnern's Lane, belonging to the eſtate of STEPHEN CARMICK, deceaſed, containing about fifteen acres of land, whereon is erected a very good brick dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor and two ſtories high, a frame barn and ſtables, and many other conveniences: It hath on it a valuable young bearing orchard, part of which has lately been put in clover. The premiſes are in good order, and would ſuit either for a gentlemans country ſeat, or a perſon inclinable to ſupply the Philadelphia market with its produce, it being diſtant only about three miles from the ſame.

Likewiſe a Stable in Elfrith's Alley, calculated for three horſes and a carriage, over which is a large loft for hay.

Alſo a piece of meadow ground, containing four acres, in Moyamenſing townſhip, on Greenwich-Iſland. Any perſon inclinable to rent any or all of the above deſcribed places, may know the terms by applying to ANNA CARMICK, Executrix.
JOSEPH SWIFT, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Turbut townſhip, Northumberland county, an indented mulatto ſervant, called JERRY, a ſtout, impudent, talkative fellow, ſpeaks very plauſible, is addicted to drinking, and is a great liar: Had on when he went away, a ſpotted flannel jacket, ſtriped trowſers, and a check ſhirt; had alſo ſome white ſhirts and trowſers, and took with him a powder-horn and ſhot-pouch, and will, if poſſible, procure a gun, as he boaſts much of his hunting. He was ſold and indented about ſixteen months ago out of the priſon of Lancaſter, by the name of JEREMIAH CLARK. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, if in the county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, and if out of the county, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN of good character, to ſerve a gentleman as a waiter in travels or at home, which buſineſs he has followed from his youth. Enquire of the Printer.

IF Mr. CHARLES HARVEY, who came from Cheſter in England, and of late years kept the Joiners Arms in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is living, he may hear of his nephew GEORGE HARVEY, late from London, by enquiring of Mr. HENRY MILLER, Printer, in Race-ſtreet.

SARAH HUSSEY,
TAMBOUR AND EMBROIDERER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed from Mrs. Eaſtwick's to Mr. Kimble's, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, the door above Daniel Climer's, Eſq; and continues to teach the tambour and embroidery in gold, ſilver, ſheneal, ſilk and cotton; the open work and elegance of ſhading; to ſpangle and pearl, &c. To certify the propriety of her work, ſhe has juſt finiſhed a variety of elegant pieces, ſuch as Ladies ſhoes and work bags, and Gentlemens waiſtcoats.—— Grown ladies may be taught at their own houſes by the leſſon, and any Lady that will pleaſe to do her that honour, may depend on being compleatly taught. Frames, needles and caſes are provided for that purpoſe.

N. B. Ladies gowns, aprons, ruffles, ſhoes, work bags, and fire ſcreens, alſo Gentlemens coats, waiſtcoats, ſword-knots, and knee-garters, elegantly worked.

A LAD about fifteen years of age came to the ſtall of the ſubſcriber, on the morning of the 14th inſtant (Auguſt) with a Fifty Shilling Bill, which he deſired to have changed; on being accuſed of ſtealing it, he declared that his ſiſter gave it to him, and went in order to fetch her, but did not return. Now the owner of ſaid bill may have it, by applying to the ſubſcriber at ſtall No. 18, in the Butchers market.

VALENTINE REESE.

WANTS A PLACE,

n this city or ſuburbs, either in a ſtore, compting-houſe, or other buſineſs,

A MAN who writes a tolerable hand, underſtands the German and French languages, and can be recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK
STAGE WAGON,
To plye conſtantly, Winter and Summer.

SETTS out from Mr. WILLIAM DIBLEYS, the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, every Monday and Thurſday, preciſely at ſix o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New York ſtage, exchanges paſſengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York. Each paſſenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed fifteen pounds weight of luggage.

N. B. It is one of the beſt carriages of the kind that has ever travelled the road; and will enſure the publick of as good, carefull and ſufficient a driver as any upon the continent of America.

The ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to the publick for their paſt favours, and hopes for a continuance of his former friends; and the public in general, and am their moſt obedient, and humble ſervant, CHARLES BESSONETT.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER.

SO uſeful in chronic diſeaſes; ſituated in the moſt healthy part of the province of Pennſylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the houſe of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at ſeveral other commodious houſes in the neighbourhood of ſaid ſprings.

N. B. Of ſaid FRENCH may be had, Dr. Ruſh's Experiments and Obſervations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diſeaſes and in what manner it ſhould be uſed.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, out of the paſture, from the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, paces and trots, has a ſtar on his forehead about the breadth of a dollar, is branded MF on his near buttock, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed away, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid, and if ſtolen, for horſe and thief, the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW BURKHARD.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from near the Lowe Croſs Roads, in Harford county, Maryland, on the 20th of Auguſt, a certain JOHN WILSON, a ſchoolmaſter, and ſhoemaker by trade; he is a ſtout made young fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pock marked, with ſmall ſeams about his chin, and hair almoſt black; had on a croſs barred ſilk and cotton jacket, a good white ſhirt, check trowſers, and turned pumps; he is very fond of liquor, and is a noiſy fellow in a tavern; took with him a little ſorrel mare, heavy with colt, with a whitiſh mane and tail, hurt with the collar, has a running ſore on her ſhoulder; alſo a bridle that looks ragged, and a ſaddle with a hogſkin ſeat and a piece on the hind part: He was ſeen in Wilmington on the 21ſt ult. and there parted with his jacket and rode off in his ſhirt, and took the road towards New Garden in Cheſter county. Any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid Wilſon, and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the owners may get the mare, bridle and ſaddle again, ſhall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the fellow alone, paid by

JACOB LEMMON,
NICHOLAS BAKER.

Cecil County, Maryland, Auguſt 24, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk Ferry, in the county aforeſaid, a negro man named PENN, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion; he is a black ſmall eyed fellow; had on when he went away a ſnuff coloured jacket without ſleeves, an oznabrigs ſhirt and tarry trowſers, and for ſome years paſt has rowed in the ferry boat at Elk Ferry. Said negro ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a freeman by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged paſs ſigned Thomas Franklin, of Baltimore, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a tanner, near Correll's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a currier in Philadelphia; and as he has been to New-York with ſaid Meredith, he may now probably be making that way. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him in any of his Maj. ſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, from the ſubſcriber, living at the place aforeſaid. THOMAS SAVIN.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,
For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on leaſe for 99 years (renewable) ſubject to a ground-rent of fifty ſhillings ſterling per ann. whereon is a good brick houſe, 25 by 36 feet, two ſtory front and three back, well finiſhed, and a good brick ſtore-houſe, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-ſtreet (in Baltimore Town, late Feil's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two ſtory granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; alſo behind the ſtore is a ſtable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well incloſed. The dwelling-houſe, ſtore-houſe and ſtable may be rented ſeparate from the wharf and ware-houſe. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS.
Or THOMAS BRERETON.